
United States
Circuit Court of Appeals

For the Ninth Circuit.

Transcript of Record.
(IN THREE VOLUMES)

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY (a Corporation),

Appellant,

vs.

MAX M. COHN,

Appellee.

VOLUME III.
(Pages 641 to 732, Inclusive.)

Upon Appeal from the United States District Court for the
Northern District of California, Second Division.

FILED

DEC 20 1912

Appeal No. 27,350. Paper No. 5.
Brief.

In the United States Patent Office.

Before the Examiners-in-Chief.

On Appeal.

In re Application Max. M. Cohn.

Envelope.

Filed Jany. 17, 1905.

No. 241,459.

EXAMINERS-IN-CHIEF,

APR. 5, 1906.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

The claims appealed are:

1. An advertising device, comprising an envelope having a window through which the addressee's name on an enclosure may show through, said window being in outline characteristic of some symbol of trade, a tinted or colored border surrounding and giving definition to said window and permanent advertising matter forming no part of the address, appearing on said tinted border and related to and in juxtaposition with the outline of said window.

2. As an advertising device, an envelope having a generally opaque face except for a transparent window portion through which an addressee's name on an enclosure may show through, said window being in general outline characteristic of a symbol of trade, and permanent printed matter on the face of the envelope related to and in juxtaposition with the outline of

the window and co-operating with said outline to indicate a particular brand of goods.

The subject matter of this appeal is directly related to applicant's companion appealed case serial number 231,886, in which case I have filed a brief pointing out in detail the several distinguishing points of difference between what is old in the art and what is claimed in these appealed applications.

The references are the same in this case as in the said companion case, and appealed claim 1 of the present case [663] includes all of the features of the claims appealed in case serial number 231,886.

I refer your honors to the brief in the said companion case for the novel points, and the "new results" which grow out of the addition to the window opening of a tinted or colored border surrounding the window and giving definition to the outline thereof, and the *reasons which* such a border is made necessary.

Applicant's British patent is cited as the principal reference for the claims of the present case, and it is urged by the examiner that the invention of said British patent is the same as the one set up in this present case and that a new oath reciting said British patent is necessary. The examiner is, however, clearly wrong in his holding, as a bare inspection of the patent will show.

This British patent to applicant and the British patent to Busch are dealt with in detail in the brief filed in the aforesaid companion appeal.

The present invention goes a step further than the invention of case serial number 231,886, in that

it covers a particular kind of envelope, namely, one which because of its characteristics has been extensively adopted for "advertising" purposes.

The mechanical structure of the envelope of this present case is like that of the aforesaid companion case, and if there is found to be patentable novelty in the said other case, there will be found the same novelty in the present case plus the novel advertising features. [664]

Applicant has conceived the very useful idea of giving to the transparent window an outline characteristic of a symbol of trade, and he associates with this specific symbol permanent advertising matter which forms no part of the address but is so related to and in juxtaposition with the specific form of window as to instantly convey to the public a particular brand of goods, thus adapting the envelope as a novel and valuable advertising medium, in addition to its function as an enclosure for a letter.

To give the window any old shape and without any regard to the character of the permanent printed matter, or to employ printed matter which is not related to or fails to explain the form of the window would serve no useful purpose, therefore the invention is in the COMBINATION in the envelope of a window which by itself means substantially nothing of value as an advertising feature but which when viewed in connection with permanent printed matter, related to and in juxtaposition with the window, explains the symbol of trade which the window is designed to describe.

As a good example of this, take a window in the

form of an elongated oval. Such a window would have little, if any, meaning to the public; but print adjacent to such a window the word "perfecto" or "cremo" or "La Gato" or the name of some other well known brand of cigars, and how soon a smoker of such brand would associate in his mind the otherwise meaningless symbol and otherwise more or less meaningless word.

Thus the novelty of this case lies in the addition to the novel features of the companion case, of the window "in outline characteristic of some symbol of trade" and "permanent printed matter on the face of the envelope related to and in juxtaposition [665] with the outline of the window and co-operating with said outline to indicate a particular brand of goods" these qualities and this structure making the new and useful "advertising device" claimed.

It must be remembered that the permanent printed matter does not obscure or interfere with the window and the address to show therethrough, nor will it interfere or necessarily be related to a name card on the envelope.

Neither of the references cited, namely, applicant's British patent or the British patent to Busch, shows (1) an advertising symbol of any character, which enables the window to have a double function, or (2) any printed matter "related to and in juxtaposition with" the window outline "to indicate (therewith) a particular brand of goods" and for this reason we submit that there is an invention involved and that the examiner is in error in refusing the claims as not

patentable over the art cited.

Respectfully submitted,

MAX M. COHN,

By T. W. FOWLER,

His Attorney. [666]

Recorded Vol. 78, p. 368.

Appeal No. 27,350.

Appeal No. 27,350. Paper No. 6.

Decision.

U. S. Patent Office, April 13, 1906.

Before the Examiners-in-Chief, on Appeal.

Application of Max M. Cohn for a patent for an improvement in Envelopes, filed January 17, 1905. Serial No. 241,4. Messrs. T. W. Fowler and Geo. H. Strong for appellant.

The claims appealed are:

“1. An advertising device comprising an envelope having a window through which the addressee's name on an enclosure may show through, said window being in outline characteristic of some symbol of trade, a tinted or colored border surrounding and giving definition to said window and permanent advertising matter forming no part of the address, appearing on said tinted border and related to and in juxtaposition with the outline of said window.

2. As an advertising device, an envelop having a generally opaque face except for a transparent window portion through which an addressee's name on an enclosure may show through, said window being in general outline character-

istic of a symbol of trade, and permanent printed matter on the face of the envelop related to and in juxtaposition with the outline of the window and co-operating with said outline to indicate a particular brand of goods.”

The references are

British—Cohn & Shipp, No. 14,478, June 27, 1904;

Busch, No. 11,876, June 1, 1896.

Of these two patents British No. 14,478 is the more pertinent. That patent describes an envelope having a window through which the addressee's name on an enclosure may show, said window being “oval, rectangular, diamond shaped, or fancifully bordered” in outline and having a tinted or colored border surrounding and giving distinction to said window, or, as the specification of the patent puts it (p. 2, lines 10, 11), “the finished envelope gives the effect of a transparent light colored area of an opaque, darker colored background.” The patent also suggests having transparent letters as in figure 5 and lettering “Boots and Shoes,” thus referring to the business of the sender. [667]

The applicant in the case before us has carried the idea of this patent a little further by making the fanciful shaped opening in the shape of a pickle, cigar or other symbol of trade and instead of merely referring to the business has used some other advertising matter associated with the articles whose form has been given to the window or opening. This idea appears to us to be inventive in character and the claims may accordingly be allowed.

The decision of the examiner is reversed.

J. H. BRICKENSTEIN,

T. G. STEWARD,

JOHN M. COIT,

Examiners-in-Chief. [668]

[**Notice of Taking of Depositions and Testimony.**]

*In the Circuit Court of the United States for the
Northern District of California, Ninth Circuit.*

IN EQUITY—No. 15,204.

MAX M. COHN,

Complainant,

vs.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY,

Defendant.

To the Above-named Complainant and to Charles E. Townsend, Solicitor for Complainant:

You are hereby notified that on Thursday, December 1st, 1910, commencing at the hour of ten (10) o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter on said day as practicable, before Frances M. Frost, Notary Public, or in case said Notary cannot act, then before some other Notary Public or officer authorized to administer oaths and take depositions, we shall, at our offices, Suite 1632 Marquette Building, No. 204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, proceed with the taking of depositions and testimony on behalf of the above named defendant, to be used on final hearing. The witnesses that we expect to call and examine are; E. R. Le Gros, residing at 5943 W. Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.; Julius Regenstein, residing at 5523 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Ernest W. Sauer-

man, residing at 2038 N. 42nd Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; R. G. L. Olson, residing at 3617 Wrightwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Max Lau, residing at 6333 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; A. R. Carqueville, residing at 576 Hazel Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Alexander Sherwood, residing at 465 E. 30th Street, Chicago, Ill.; Adolph Schmidt, residing at 335 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; A. O. Johnson, residing at 134 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.; Oscar W. Bond, residing at 6325 Monroe Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; and other witnesses.

The above depositions are to be taken under the 67th and 68th Rules in Equity as amended, and orally by questions and answers. [669]

The taking of depositions will be continued from day to day until the same are completed. You are invited to attend and cross-examine.

BANNING & BANNING,
Solicitors for Defendant.

WM. A. SULLIVAN,

Resident Solicitor for Defendant.

Copy of the above notice received this 14th day of November, 1910.

CHARLES E. TOWNSEND,
Solicitor for Complainant.

[Endorsed]: Published and Filed Jun. 2, 1911.
Southard Hoffman, Clerk. By J. A. Schaertzer,
Deputy Clerk. [670]

**[File-Wrapper, etc., In Re Abandoned Application
of George Reese.]**

2-390.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.**

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the annexed is a true copy from the Records of this Office of the File Wrapper, Contents, and Drawing in the matter of the Abandoned Application of George Reese,

Filed January 15, 1904, Serial Number 189,191,
for

Improvement in Envelopes and Blanks Therefor.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Patent Office to be affixed at the City of Washington, this 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

[Seal]

EDWARD B. MOORE,
Commissioner of Patents. [671]

2-437.

ABANDONED.

NUMBER (SERIES OF 1900). 1904.

DIV. 32.

PATENT No. 189,191. (EX'R'S BOOK). 101/70.

Name—George Reese.

Assor 1/2 to Julius Regenstein, of Chicago, Ill.

Of Chicago,

County of

State of Illinois.

Invention—Envelopes and Blanks Therefor

ORIGINAL.

RENEWED.

Part 8 of Application Filed.	{	Petition	Jan. 15, 1904	, 190
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		Associate Attorney—		
	Attorney Banning & Banning,			
	Marquette Building,			
	Chicago, Ill.			
	Name	Serial No.		
	Patent No. 189-191.	Date of Patent.	[672]	

Serial No. 189,191. Paper No. 1/2.

Application.

Filed Jan. 15-1904.

\$15—RECEIVED.

Ck. Jan. 15, 1904. z.

CHIEF CLERK U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

Registration No. 4226.

PETITION.

To the Commissioner of Patents.

Your petitioner George Reese, whose Post Office address is No. 135 Adams Street, Chicago, a citizen of the United States residing at Chicago in the County of Cook and State of Illinois prays that Letters Patent may be granted to him for the Improvement in the Envelopes and Blanks Therefor, set forth in the annexed specification.

And he hereby appoints Messrs. Banning & Banning (composed of Ephraim Banning, Thomas A. Banning and Samuel W. Banning), of Marquette Building, Chicago, Illinois, his attorneys, with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application, to make alterations and amendments therein to receive the Patent, and to transact all business in the Patent Office connected therewith.

Signed at Chicago in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, this 2nd day of January, 1904.

GEORGE REESE.

OATH.

State of Illinois,
County of Cook,—ss.

George Reese, the above-named petitioner, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a citizen of

the United States and resident of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and that he verily believes himself to be the original, first, and sole inventor of the Improvement in Envelopes and Blanks Therefor, described [673] and claimed in the annexed specification; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever known or used before his invention or discovery thereof; or patented or described in any printed publication in the United States of America or any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof or more than two years prior to this application; or in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to this application, and that no application for foreign patent has been filed by him or his legal representatives or assigns in any foreign country, ~~except~~ as follows:

GEORGE REESE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this second day of January, A. D. 1904.

[Notarial Seal]

OSCAR W. BOND,
Notary Public. [674]

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, George Reese, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Envelopes and Blanks Therefor, of which the following is a specification:

The object of this invention is to produce an envelope having proper means provided in the formation thereof for displaying an address written upon the

letter, card, or other article inclosed, so that the address will be legible therethrough without the necessity for providing an additional address upon the exterior of the envelope. The invention consists in so forming the envelope that there will be no necessity for cutting or perforating the blank or material from which it is made, which cutting or perforating would of course tend to impair the blank, increase the cost of manufacture of the envelope and waste the portions cut therefrom.

In the drawings illustrating the invention Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank; Fig. 2 a front view of the completed envelope, having therein an addressed letter; and Fig. 3 a reverse view of the folded envelope.

As shown, the envelope is formed from a blank A of any usual and well known shape and size and said blank consists of a body portion B having attached thereto side wings C, a lower flap D and an upper flap E, although the envelope may be formed in any other suitable manner [675] and of other suitable size and shape. The body and flaps of the envelope, as shown, are formed of opaque paper of any suitable composition, and within the opaque body of the envelope is located a transparent portion F which is formed integral with the substance of the rest of the blank, and said transparent space may be formed either by making the portions of the envelope constituting the transparent space of less thickness than the rest of the blank or by applying an opaqueing substance such as ink, paint, or similar material to the rest of the blank, or by applying a substance, such as oil, to

the space desired to be rendered transparent. It is preferred, however, to employ the first method and to make the transparent portion of less density or thickness. By making the blank in this manner the completed envelope will be much stronger and more durable than an envelope from which a portion has been cut away, or than an envelope having a transparent paper pasted over an aperture therein. A further advantage will be found from the fact that no raised edges are left around the transparent portion since the entire blank is formed of a single sheet of paper, and the transparent portion is integral with the remainder. A further advantage in this mode of making the blank lies in the fact that the transparent portion can be formed in the making of the paper in a roll, so that a series of blanks can be cut from a single roll each blank having suitably positioned, a transparent [676] portion. In this way the operation of forming the blank will be greatly simplified and the cost of making the envelope lessened very materially.

After the blank has been formed, as above described, either by opaquing the body and flaps, or by making a portion transparent by making it of less density than the remainder, or otherwise the envelope is completed by turning in the side wings and lower flap in the usual manner, leaving the upper flap to be sealed when desired. The letter G, or other article to be inserted, is then inscribed with the desired address H in such position that when folded and inserted the address will be located immediately behind the transparent portion of the envelope, thereby displaying

the address therethrough. The opaque body serves to conceal all other portions of the letter, making it impossible for any one to read the contents thereof and allowing the address only to be seen. [677]

What I regard as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. As a new article of manufacture, an envelope blank formed of comparatively opaque material, having located therein a transparent portion formed integral with the opaque portion, said transparent portion being located in a position that will permit a blank to be folded into an envelope with the transparent portion occupying the address space of the envelope, substantially as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, an envelope blank formed of comparatively opaque material, having a transparent portion of less density than the remainder of the blank and formed integral with the opaque material, said transparent portion being located in a position that will permit the blank to be folded into an envelope with the transparent portion occupying the address space of the envelope, substantially as described.

3. As a new article of manufacture, an envelope blank having a transparent portion formed integral with the remainder of the blank and having the remaining portion of the blank covered with suitable opaquing substance, said transparent portion being located in a position that will permit the blank to be folded into an envelope with the transparent portion occupying the address space of the envelope, substantially as described.

4. As a new article of manufacture, an envelope [678] of comparatively opaque material having a transparent portion formed integral with the opaque material, said transparent portion being located in a position to occupy the address space of the envelope, substantially as described.

6. As a new article of manufacture, an envelope of comparatively opaque material having a transparent portion formed therein integral with and of less density than the opaque material, said transparent portion being located in a position to occupy the address space of the envelope, substantially as described.

7. As a new article of manufacture, an envelope having in its body a transparent portion occupying the address space of the envelope and having the remainder of the envelope covered with a suitable opaquing substance, substantially as described.

GEORGE REESE.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM P. BOND.

WALKER BANNING.

[Endorsed]: U. S. Patent Office, Jan. 18, 1904.
Division XXXII. Application of George Reese.
Improvement in Envelope and Blanks Therefor.
[679]

2-260.

FEF.

Division 32, Room 148.

Address Only The Commissioner of Patents, Wash-
ington, D. C.

Paper No. ——1.

All communications respecting this application
should give the serial number, date of filing and
title of invention.

Department of the Interior,
United States Patent Office,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1904.

George Reese, U. S. PATENT OFFICE,
C/o Banning & Banning,
Chicago, Ill.

MAILED

FEB. 11, 1904.

Please find below a communication from the EX-
AMINER in charge of application No. 189,191, filed
Jan. 15, 1904, "Envelopes and Blanks Therefor."

F. I. ALLEN.

Serial No. 189,191. Paper No. 1.

Rejection E. B. MOORE,
DIV. 32. Commissioner of Patents.

The claims presented are rejected as being sub-
stantially anticipated in British patent to Busch,
11,876, July 4, 1896 (229-71) or either of the United
States patent to Callahan, 701,839, June 10, 1902
(Same class) and Brown, 36393, Sep. 9, 1862 (Same
class).

JAY F. BANCROFT,

R. C. F.

Examiner. [680]

1904.

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23.

TITLE:

Improvement in

M. C. W.

M. A. J.

[Endorsed]: 163253/10. U. S. Patent Office.

Copy Made Oct. 25, 1910. [681]

United States Circuit Court, Northern District of California. In Equity—No. 15,204. Max M. Cohn vs. H. J. Heinz Co. Complainant's Exhibit "H" for Identification. [Seal] Francis M. Frost, Notary Public.

No. 15,204. In U. S. Circuit Court, Northern District of California. Cohn vs. H. J. Heinz Co. Compl. Exhibit "H." H. M. WRIGHT, Examiner.

Published and filed Jan. 2, 1911. Southard Hoffman, Clerk. By J. A. Schaertzer, Deputy Clerk. [682]

[Complainant's Exhibit "J."]

2-390.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the annexed is a true copy from the Records of this Office of the

Brief for Appellant, filed July 17, 1906; and

Decision of the Acting Commissioner, dated August

1, 1906; on Appeal to the Commissioner, filed July 6, 1906, in the matter of the

Application of

Max M. Cohn,

Filed November 8, 1904, Serial Number 231,886,

for

Improvement in Envelopes.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Patent Office to be affixed at the City of Washington, this 27th day

of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

F. A. TENNANT,
Assistant Commissioner of Patents. [683]

Docket Clerk.

Jul. 17, 1906.

U. S. Patent Office.

In the United States Patent Office.

Before the Commissioner of Patents.

In re Application of Max M. Cohn.

Envelopes.

Filed Nov. 8, 1904.

Serial No. 231,886.

ON APPEAL.

BRIEF ON BEHALF OF APPELLANT.

This is an appeal from the decision of the examiners-in-chief affirming the rejection of the following claims:

1. As a new article of manufacture, an envelope with an unpunctured face of RELATIVELY OPAQUE STOCK, said ENVELOPE FACE having a transparent window and a CONTRASTING BORDER AROUND SAID WINDOW to give definition to the window opening.

2. As a new article of manufacture, an envelope with an unpunctured face of relatively opaque stock, said envelope face having a portion to which a preparation has been applied to

render such portion transparent, and a colored or tinted border surrounding said transparent portion for the purpose of obliterating or concealing the effects of the tendency of the said preparation to creep into the surrounding opaque stock.

In the brief filed with the examiners-in-chief this appellant set forth at length the differences between his envelope and the envelopes of the patents cited; and as it seems unnecessary to again point out these distinctions in detail, I will ask your Honor to consider that brief in disposing of the present appeal.

In the decision appealed from there appears certain errors which may have been responsible for the examiners-in-chief holding that this invention was anticipated by the prior art, such errors including their holding that the protective border [684] which is such an important feature of the claims, is a mere matter *or* ornamentation; and that the Brown patent contains any description which if followed would produce appellant's envelope.

In view of statements appearing in said decision bearing upon these phases of this case, it is not unreasonable for appellant to think that his invention and the full force and effect thereof were not as familiar to the examiners-in-chief at the time the opinion was handed down as appellant should have desired.

There are two vital points only to which we will call attention in this brief, as we shall depend on the brief filed below for the other points of difference.

Each claim appealed contains the reference to an

envelope with an unpunctured face of **RELATIVELY OPAQUE STOCK**.

It is necessary in the first place to fix in your Honor's mind just what the expression "relatively opaque stock" means, for an apparent misinterpretation of these words has, we believe, been largely responsible for the adverse decision of the examiners-in-chief.

For instance, the examiners-in-chief say,—

“The appellant **STARTS WITH AN OPAQUE MATERIAL**”

but this is a manifest error because our specification says,—

“In carrying out my invention I take a blank sheet of paper or an envelope blank of suitable strength and texture which is, say, **SEMI-TRANSPARENT**, and apply to a portion of **ONE** side of the blank, generally on the **INSIDE**, a preparation which has the property of rendering transparent the portion to which it is applied.” [685]

Our specification also says,—

“Usually and perhaps preferably the **PREPARATION** and **COLORING MATTER** are applied on **OPPOSITE** sides of the blank; the preparation on the inside and the coloring on the outside.”

It is important to note that the coloring matter which is employed to render the semi-transparent piece opaque and the preparation for rendering transparent that portion of the already semi-trans-

parent field or window, are applied not to the same but to different sides of the sheet or piece.

The type of envelope to which this invention is particularly applicable is one having a relatively thin, tough stock or body, and nearly all such envelopes are printed on either the inside (see Exhibit A) or outside (Exhibit B) this printing being for the purpose of rendering opaque the normal "semi-transparent" sheet so that the writing on the enclosed sheet will not be visible from the outside. Now your Honor will understand that we do NOT start with an opaque material, as the examiners-in-chief say in their decision, but we start with a SEMI-TRANSPARENT material which we subsequently render opaque by printing but leaving unprinted that portion of the semi-transparent sheet which is to be reserved for the window and which unprinted reserved portion we are to render more transparent by the application thereto of some oily substance.

The examiners-in-chief are also in error when they say that "by treating a portion thereof" (referring to the opaque material) applicant "makes a transparent window therein at the point where the address is to appear," because we do not treat any portion of the PRINTED or OPAQUE material with oily matter and it would be unwise to do so as the lines of printing would appear distinctly through the part thus treated and made more transparent, and an unsightly envelope would result.

Now it is a fact that grease or oil applied to paper will spread more upon that surface of the sheet to

which it is [686] directly applied than upon the opposite surface. This probably is due to the capillary attraction and to the oil following more quickly the direct path offered by the fibres which lie upon the side nearest to that which the oil is applied; and if this side is an unprinted one or one to which a coloring matter has not been applied to make the paper opaque, the "creeping" effects of the oil will be more pronounced, as the printing ink itself would retard the same if on the same side as the grease, although it will not obliterate or almost entirely conceal the same, and the ragged line which would bound the transparent window would be unsightly and the window itself would not be sharply defined and have a neat finished appearance. It is for the purpose of obliterating and concealing the ragged outline of the window due to the "creeping" of the oil used to make the window transparent, and to give definition to the window, and not as a mere matter of ornamentation, as the examiners-in-chief suggest, that we employ a colored or printed border as a surrounding for the transparent window. Thus we obtain a new result, namely, we may make a transparent window in an unpunctured sheet of paper which is printed on one side to render the portion outside of the window opaque, and then we apply over the already printed surface a relatively heavy darker border to serve to obliterate the bad "creeping" effect of the oily matter used on the unprinted area of the printed sheet. When the colored preparation is used on one side of the sheet and the grease applied to the opposite side of the un-

printed area, as we describe, we reduce the "creeping" effect of the oil to a minimum, and obtain an envelope of commercial value, and the only envelope of this type which has proved commercially valuable. [687]

The reference of the examiners-in-chief to the Brown patent and their opinion that if the directions given in the patent are followed there would result an envelope like ours, is clearly erroneous because Brown only describes the common printing to render the sheet opaque, and he does not even suggest the advisability of using, or the need for, a separate border to obliterate and conceal certain bad effects due to rendering an unpunctured sheet transparent by oily matter.

Brown describes two types of envelopes in one of which the sheet is punctured to form a window opening, and over this opening he pastes a previously oiled and separate piece, the objections to which are fully stated in our former brief.

The British patents cited, one of which is applicant's also do not disclose the salient features of this case, namely the novel and useful border applied about the window for the purpose before alluded to, and therefore are not pertinent references for the claims appealed.

There is certainly a patentable invention involved in this case and we think it fairly expressed in the claims appealed.

Respectfully submitted,

MAX M. COHN,

By T. W. FOWLER,

His Attorney. [688]

Recorded Vol. 85, page 459.

S. E. T.

Serial No. 231,886. Paper No. 3.

Commr's Decision.

July 18, 1906.

United States Patent Office.

Ex parte Max M. Cohn.

Envelopes.

Appeal from Examiners-in-chief.

Application filed November 8, 1904. No. 231,886.

Mr. George H. Strong and Mr. T. W. Fowler for appellant.

This is an appeal from the decision of the examiners-in-chief denying the patentability of the following claims:

“1. As a new article of manufacture, an envelope with an unpunctured face of relatively opaque stock, said envelop face having a transparent window and a contrasting border around said window to give definition to the window opening.

“2. As a new article of manufacture, an envelop with an unpunctured face of relatively opaque stock, said envelop face having a portion to which a preparation has been applied to render such portion transparent, and a colored or tinted border surrounding said transparent portion for the purpose of obliterating or concealing the effects of the tendency of the said preparation to creep into the surrounding opaque stock.”

The references are:

Brown, September 9, 1862, No. 36393,

British patent to Cohn et al. No. 14,478, June 27,
1904.

British patent to Busch, No. 11,876, June 1, 1896.

The nature of the alleged invention is clearly set forth in the decision of the examiners-in-chief in the following language:

“The alleged invention relates to the class of envelopes in which the address is not written on the envelope itself but on a paper inside of the envelope and is read [689] through the transparent surface thereof. The appellant starts with an opaque material and by treating a portion thereof makes a transparent window therein at the point where the address is to appear. It is said that the preparation used in treating the material to make the transparent window cannot be applied in such a way as to make a clear cut and regular outline for the window but will creep and make an irregular and rough outline. To hide this rough outline and leave a transparent window of symmetrical and regular shape the appellant applies a colored border to the surface around the window.”

The specification of the patent to Brown states:

“The improvement is to make the envelope or wrapper transparent sufficiently to clearly show the cards of address through its face. There may be only a transparent portion B large enough to exhibit the ‘direction’ through it; and this may be made either by rendering a portion of the envelope or wrapper itself

transparent by the same means or substances as employed for making tracing paper or any other in the process of manufacturing the paper, or the envelope, leaving the remainder of the envelope opaque. Or a piece of the envelope of the proper size and shape, may be cut out of the envelope; and the aperture thus made covered with transparent paper or other equivalent transparent covering."

This case is believed to present invention. The essence thereof is found to lie in the application of a contrasting or colored border around a transparent opening whose edges are of irregular outline in such manner that the border obscures the irregular outline, defines the size of the opening, and makes the article a salable commodity.

The language of claim 1 does not indicate that the transparent opening in the envelope is of irregular outline, or that the border covers any portion of the transparent surface. This claim is not regarded as defining anything patentable over the patent to Brown.

Claim 2, however, defines the invention with sufficient clearness to render it allowable. This claim covers the envelope of opaque material, having a portion to which a preparation has been applied to render it transparent, the transparent portion being of irregular outline due to the spreading or creeping of the preparation used, and a border concealing the irregular outline of the transparent portion of window. While the final result is to enhance [690] the appearance by concealing the irregular outline,

the result is brought about by mechanical features, namely, the application of the printed border to a *portion* of the paper to which the oily preparation has been applied. The British patents are not regarded as anticipations as they require, so far as can be understood, that the envelope blank be made from a transparent sheet of paper, while appellant starts with an opaque sheet of paper.

The decision of the examiners-in-chief is affirmed as to claim 1 and reversed as to claim 2.

E. B. MOORE,
Acting Commissioner.

August 1, 1906.

[Endorsed]: No. 15,204. In U. S. Circuit Court, Northern District of California. Cohn vs. H. J. Heinz Co. Compl. Exhibit "J." H. M. Wright, Examiner.

Published and Filed Jun. 2, 1911. Southard Hoffman, Clerk. By J. A. Schaertzer, Deputy Clerk.
[691]

*District Court of the United States, Ninth Judicial
Circuit, Northern District of California, Division 2.*

IN EQUITY—No. 15,204.

MAX M. COHN,

Complainant,

vs.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY,

Defendant.

Petition for Appeal and Order of Allowance.

And now comes the said defendant, the H. J. Heinz Company, by Banning & Banning, its solicitors, and considering itself to be aggrieved by the final order or decree entered herein on the 6th day of August, 1912, granting an injunction against the said defendant pursuant to the prayer of the bill of complaint herein, prays an appeal from the said order or decree to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit; that a transcript of the record and proceedings in this cause be transmitted to the said United States Circuit Court of Appeals; and that an order or decree be entered in and by the said Circuit Court of Appeals reversing and setting aside the said order or decree herein appealed from.

BANNING & BANNING,
Solicitors for Defendant.

Appeal allowed.
Aug. 7th, 1912.

WM. C. VAN FLEET,
Judge. [692]

*District Court of the United States, Ninth Judicial
Circuit, Northern District of California, Division 2.*

IN EQUITY—No. 15,204.

MAX M. COHN,

Complainant,

vs.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY,

Defendant.

Assignment of Errors.

Now, to wit, this 7th day of August, 1912, comes the H. J. Heinz Company, the defendant in the above-entitled cause, by its solicitors, Banning & Banning, and files with its petition for appeal the following assignment of errors:

1. That the Court erred in finding and holding that Letters Patent of the United States, No. 835,850, issued November 13, 1906, to Max M. Cohn, for improvements in Envelopes, was good and valid in law and in sustaining the same.

2. That the Court erred in finding and holding that Letters Patent of the United States, No. 824,904, issued July 3, 1906, to Max M. Cohn, for improvements in Envelopes, was good and valid in law and in sustaining the same.

3. That the Court erred in holding that the envelopes used by the defendant herein were an infringement of said letters patent or either of them, and in ordering an injunction and accounting against the said defendant.

4. That the Court erred in holding that the said letters patent, No. 835,850 and No. 824,908, involved novelty and invention, notwithstanding the state of the art as established in the evidence herein.

5. That the Court erred in not holding that the said letters patent, No. 835,850 and No. 824,908, were invalid and of no force or effect whatever, as lacking novelty and invention, in view of the state of the art established in the evidence. [693]

6. That the Court erred in not holding that said

letters patent No. 835,850 were anticipated by the one-piece transparent window envelopes made by Julius Regenstein and others in January, 1904.

7. That the Court erred in holding that Max M. Cohn conceived of the invention described and claimed in said letters patent No. 835,850 prior to January, 1904, and before the making of the January, 1904 envelopes by Julius Regenstein and others.

8. That the Court erred in not finding and holding that the said letters patent No. 835,850 were invalid and void and of no force or effect whatever, in view of the common and universal practice in this country among the printers of three-color pictures, the printers of lithographic labels, and the printers of general kinds of work, of printing a border around their pictures or work to give definition to the same, and to cover up and conceal ragged, imperfect and unsightly edges resulting from the running of the ink or colors or from other causes.

9. That the Court erred in not finding and holding that said letters patent No. 835,850 were invalid and void and of no force or effect whatever, in view of the existence in the prior art of one-piece transparent window envelopes without a border around the transparent window, and of the common practice and expedient of printers, of printing a border around pictures and other kinds of work to cover up and conceal ragged, imperfect and unsightly edges resulting from any cause whatsoever.

10. That the Court erred in not finding and holding that said letters patent No. 835,850 were invalid and void and of no force or effect whatever, in view

of the Busch 1896 English patent No. 11,876, which had borders printed around the space left for the transparent window.

11. That the Court erred in not finding and holding that said letters patent No. 835,850 were invalid and void and of no force or effect whatever, in view of the use of borders around desired transparent spaces, produced in opaque paper by an oily preparation, as shown in the various letters patent offered in evidence on behalf of the defendant.

12. That the Court erred in not finding and holding that said letters patent No. 835,850 were invalid and of no force or effect whatever, on the ground that the printing of the border around the transparent window of the envelope described and claimed in such patent was a mere printer's mechanical expedient that had been practiced for many years in various kinds of printer's work to cover up and conceal ragged, imperfect and unsightly edges resulting from any cause whatsoever.

13. That the Court erred in not finding and holding that the envelope described and claimed in said letters patent [694] No. 835,850 was first conceived of by the said Max M. Cohn in the spring or summer of 1904, and after the Regenstein January, 1904 envelope had been manufactured.

14. That the Court erred in not finding and holding that the envelope described and claimed in said letters patent No. 824,908 was limited and confined to envelopes containing a transparent window or space which, considered by itself alone and irrespective of the border, was in outline characteristic of

some symbol of trade or article of manufacture.

15. That the Court erred in not finding and holding that said letters patent No. 824,908 were invalid and void and of no force or effect whatever, in view of the Boldt 1897 English patent No. 29,956, offered in evidence by the defendant.

16. That the Court erred in not finding and holding that the envelope described and claimed in said letters patent No. 824,908 involved only mere mechanical knowledge and skill to make, in view of the fact that envelopes with transparent windows in various forms and with borders around the same were shown and described in the Boldt English patent No. 29,956, the Busch English patent No. 11,876, and other patents offered in evidence by the defendant.

17. That the Court erred in not finding and holding that only mechanical knowledge and skill were required to take the envelope described and claimed in said letters patent No. 835,850, with its transparent window and border, and changing the form of the window so as to make it in outline characteristic of some symbol of trade, in view of the Boldt 1897 English patent, and of the practice from time immemorial of printing permanent advertising matter on the face of the envelope outside of the space reserved for the address.

18. That the Court erred in finding and holding that the transparent window in the defendant's envelopes charged to infringe was in outline characteristic of some symbol of trade or article of manufacture, as described and claimed in said letters patent No. 824,908, and in finding and holding that the de-

fendant's envelopes were an infringement of the claims of said letters patent No. 824,908.

WHEREFORE the defendant, the H. J. Heinz Company, prays the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit to reverse the aforesaid decree of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, and to remand this cause with directions to said District Court to enter a decree in favor of the defendant and to dismiss the bill of complaint herein for want of equity.

BANNING & BANNING,
Solicitors for Defendant.

[Endorsed]: Filed Aug. 7, 1912. Jas. P. Brown,
Clerk. By W. B. Maling, Deputy Clerk. [695]

*District Court of the United States, Ninth Judicial
Circuit, Northern District of California, Division 2.*

IN EQUITY—No. 15,204.

MAX M. COHN,

Complainant,

vs.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY,

Defendant.

Cost Bond on Appeal.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That the H. J. Heinz Company, a corporation, as principal, and United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., as surety, are jointly, severally, and firmly

bound unto Max M. Cohn, the above-named complainant, in the full and just sum of one thousand (1000) dollars, to be paid to the said Max M. Cohn, his attorneys, heirs or assigns, to which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, our successors or assigns, jointly and severally by these presents.

Sealed with our seals and dated this 7th day of August, 1912.

WHEREAS, at a hearing in the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of California, in a suit pending in said court, being the said Max M. Cohn, complainant, and the said H. J. Heinz Company, defendant, a decree was entered on the 6th day of August, 1912, against the said defendant, finding infringement of the Cohn patents, No. 835,850 and No. 824,908, and assessing costs against the defendant; and the said H. J. Heinz Company having obtained an order allowing an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals:

NOW THE CONDITION of the above obligation is such that if the said H. J. Heinz Company shall prosecute its appeal to effect and answer damages and costs if it fail to make the appeal good, then the above obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY,

By N. J. MITCHELL.

UNITED STATES FIDELITY & GUARANTY CO.

By W. S. ALEXANDER,

Attorney in Fact.

By JESSE M. WHITED,

Attorney in Fact.

[Endorsed]: Approved this 7th August, 1912.

WM. C. VAN FLEET,

Judge.

Filed Aug. 7th, 1912. Jas. P. Brown, Clerk. By
W. B. Maling, Deputy Clerk. [696]

*In the District Court of the United States, in and for
the Northern District of California, Second Di-
vision.*

No. 15,204.

MAX M. COHN,

Complainant,

vs.

M. J. HEINZ CO.,

Defendant.

Order Allowing Withdrawal of Original Exhibits.

Good cause appearing therefor, it is ordered that Complainant's Exhibits "A," "B," "C," "C1," "C2," "D," "E," "F," "G," "I," "K," "L," "M," "N," "O," "P," "Q," "R," "S," "T" (10 Envelopes), "U," "V," "W," "X," "Y," "Z," "AA," "BB," "CC," "DD," "EE," "FF," "GG," "HH," and Defendant's Exhibits "Defendant's Exhibit January, 1904, Envelope No. 1," "Defendant's Exhibit Osborne Art Calendar for 1900," U. S. Letters Patent No. 835,850; No. 824,908; No. 36,393; No. 8,514 Re-issue; No. 369,059; No. 752,537; No. 766,902; No. 701,839; British Letters Patent No. 1119; No. 5823; No. 746; No. 2339; No. 21,711; No. 7955; No. 11,876; No. 29,956; No. 25,532; No. 14,478; File

Wrapper "Abandoned Application of Max M. Cohn, Serial Number 207,082; File Wrapper of Letters Patent of J. S. Brown; File Wrapper and Contents of Appeal of Application of Max M. Cohn; Defendant's Exhibit Transo Company's Stock Envelope; Defendant's Exhibit January, 1904, Envelope No. 1; Defendant's Exhibit January, 1904, Envelope, No. 2; Defendant's Exhibit Illustration of Printer's Border; Defendant's Exhibit Printed Sheet; Defendant's Exhibit Cohn Warning; Defendant's Exhibit Palm Brothers Letter; Defendant's Exhibit Illustration of Lithographic Work; Defendant's Exhibit Goyette Envelope; Defendant's Exhibit Moline Envelope; Defendant's Exhibit Busch 1896 Envelope No. 1; Defendant's Exhibit Busch 1896 Envelope, No. 2; Defendant's Exhibit Busch 1896 Envelope, No. 3; Defendant's Exhibit Busch Envelope Transparent [697] Stock; being exhibits of material, be and hereby are allowed to be withdrawn from the files of this Court in this cause and transmitted to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, as a part of the record on appeal; said original exhibits to be returned to the files of this Court upon the determination of said appeal by said Circuit Court of Appeals.

WM. C. VAN FLEET,

Judge.

[Endorsed]: Filed Oct. 26, 1912. W. B. Maling, Clerk. By J. A. Schaertzer, Deputy Clerk. [698]

*In the District Court of the United States, in and for
the Northern District of California, Second Di-
vision.*

No. 15,204.

MAX M. COHN,

Complainant,

vs.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY (a Corporation),

Defendant.

**Certificate of Clerk U. S. District Court to Record
on Appeal.**

I, W. B. Maling, Clerk of the District Court of the United States of America, in and for the Northern District of California, do hereby certify that the foregoing six hundred and ninety-eight (698) pages, numbered from 1 to 698, inclusive, to be a full, true and correct copy of the record and proceedings in the above-entitled cause, excepting therefrom the following original exhibits, viz.: Complainant's Exhibits "A," "B," "C," "C1," "C2," "D," "E," "F," "G," "I," "K," "L," "M," "N," "O," "P," "Q," "R," "S," "T," (10 Envelopes), "U," "V," "W," "X," "Y," "Z," "AA," "BB," "CC," "DD," "EE," "FF," "GG," "HH," and Defendant's Exhibits, "Defendant's Exhibit January, 1904, Envelope No. 1," "Defendant's Exhibit Osborne Art Calendar for 1900," U. S. Letters Patent No. 835,850; No. 824,908; No. 36,393; No. 8,514, Re-issue; No. 369,059; No. 752,537; No. 766,902; No. 701,839; British Letters Patent No. 1119; No. 5823; No. 746; No. 2339; No. 31,711; No. 7955; No. 11,876; No.

29,956; No. 25,532; File Wrapper "Abandoned Application of Max M. Cohn, Serial Number 207,082"; File Wrapper of Letters Patent of J. S. Brown; File Wrapper and Contents of Appeal of Application of Max M. Cohn; Defendant's Exhibit Transo Company's Stock Envelope; Defendant's Exhibit January, 1904, Envelope No. 1; Defendant's Exhibit January, 1904, Envelope, No. 2; Defendant's Exhibit Illustration of Printer's Border; Defendant's Exhibit Printed Sheet; Defendant's Exhibit Cohn Warning; Defendant's Exhibit Palm Brothers Letter; Defendant's Exhibit Illustration of Lithographic Work; Defendant's Exhibit Goyette Envelope; Defendant's Exhibit Moline Envelope; Defendant's Exhibit Busch 1896 Envelope No. 1; Defendant's Exhibit Busch 1896 Envelope No. 2; Defendant's Exhibit Busch 1896 Envelope No. 3; Defendant's Exhibit Busch Envelope Transparent Stock; (which by order of Court are withdrawn and transmitted herewith as a part of this record), and that the same constitutes the record on appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

I further certify that the cost of the foregoing Transcript of Record on Appeal is \$329.20; that said amount was paid by Messrs. Banning & Banning, solicitors for defendant, and that the original Citation issued in said cause is hereto annexed. [699]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said District

Court, this 29th day of October, A. D. 1912.

[Seal]

W. B. MALING,
Clerk of the District Court of the United States,
Northern District of California.

By J. A. Schaertzer,
Deputy Clerk. [699a]

[Citation (Original).]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—ss.

The President of the United States, to Max M. Cohn,
Greeting:

You are hereby cited and admonished to be and appear at a United States Circuit Court of Appeals, for the Ninth Circuit, to be holden at the city of San Francisco, in the State of California, on the 4th day of September, being within thirty days from the date hereof, pursuant to an order allowing an appeal in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of California, wherein a final decree was entered against H. J. Heinz Co., in conformity with the prayer contained in the bill of complaint in a certain suit in equity No. 15,204, said decree being entered on August 6, 1912, and you are cited to show cause, if any there be, why the decree rendered against the said H. J. Heinz Co., as in the said suit No. 15,204 mentioned, should not be corrected, and why speedy justice should not be done to the parties in that behalf.

WITNESS, the Honorable WILLIAM C. VAN FLEET, United States District Judge for the North-

ern District of California, this 7th day of August,
A. D. 1912.

WM. C. VAN FLEET,
United States District Judge.

Service of within Citation, by copy, admitted this
7th day of August, A. D. 1912.

CHAS. E. TOWNSEND,
Attorney for Complainant.

[Endorsed]: No. 15,204. In the Circuit Court of
the United States for the Ninth Circuit, Northern
District of California, Division 8. Max M. Cohn vs.
H. J. Heinz Co. Citation. Filed August 7th, 1912.
Jas. P. Brown, Clerk. By W. B. Maling, Deputy
Clerk. [700]

[Endorsed]: No. 2195. United States Circuit
Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Max M.
Cohn, Appellant, vs. H. J. Heinz Company, a Cor-
poration, Appellee. Transcript of Record. Upon
Appeal from the United States District Court for the
Northern District of California, Second Division.

Filed October 29, 1912.

F. D. MONCKTON,
Clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals
for the Ninth Circuit.

*In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth
Circuit.*

No. —.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY,

Plaintiff in Error,

vs.

MAX M. COHN,

Defendant in Error.

**Order Extending Time to October 2, 1912, to File
Record Thereof and Docket Cause.**

Good cause appearing therefor, it is ordered that the plaintiff in error in the above-entitled cause may have to and including October 2, 1912, within which to file its record on appeal and to docket the suit in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

Dated, September 4, 1912.

WM. C. VAN FLEET,

United States District Judge, Northern District of
California.

[Endorsed]: Filed Sep. 4, 1912. F. D. Monckton,
Clerk.

*In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth
Circuit.*

No. —.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY, a Corporation,
Appellant,

vs.

MAX M. COHN,
Appellee.

**Order Extending Time to November 1, 1912, to File
Record Thereof and Docket Cause.**

Good cause appearing therefor, it is ordered that the appellant in the above-entitled cause may have to and including November 1, 1912, within which to file its record on appeal and to docket the suit in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

Dated, October 2, 1912.

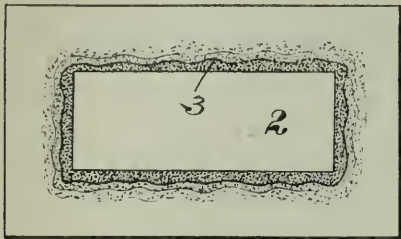
WM. C. VAN FLEET,
United States District Judge, Northern District of
California.

[Endorsed]: No. —. United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Filed Oct. 2, 1912. F. D. Monckton, Clerk.

No. 2195. United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Orders Under Rule 16 Enlarging Time to Nov. 1, 1912, to File Record Thereof and to Docket Case. Refiled Oct. 29, 1912. F. D. Monckton, Clerk.

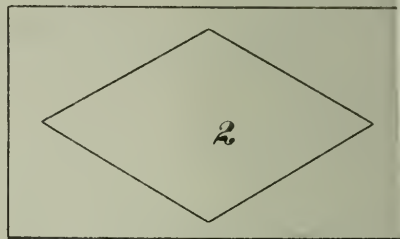
[**Drawings and Specification of Letters Patent No.
835,850, Patented November 13, 1906, Issued to
Max M. Cohn.**]

Fig. 1.



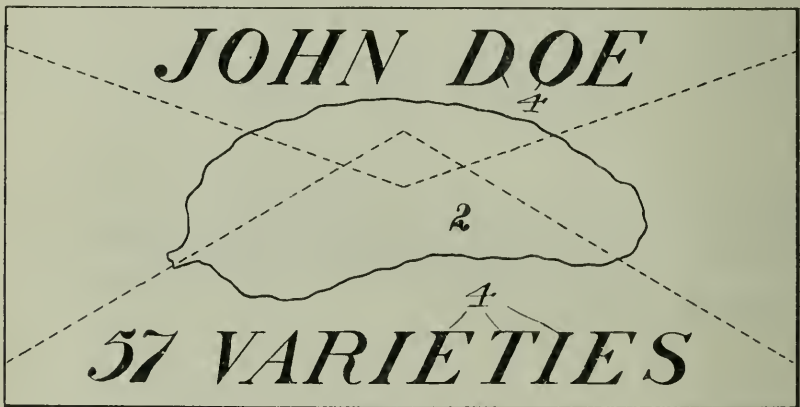
A

Fig. 2.



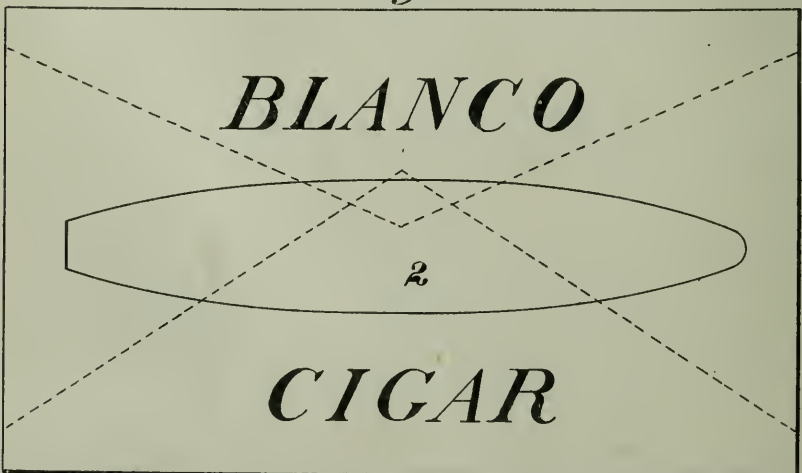
A

Fig. 3.



A

Fig. 4.



A

Witnesses:-

F. C. Fiedner
St. Anse

Inventor

May M. Cohn
By Geo. H. Strong att.

MAX M. COHN, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

687

ENVELOP.

No. 835,850.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 13, 1906.

Application filed November 8, 1904. Serial No. 231,886.

to all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX M. COHN, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Envelops, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved envelop of the type having a generally opaque surface with a more or less limited transparent area for the addressee's name and address to show through.

The object of my invention is to provide an unpunctured envelop of this character which shall be simple and cheap to manufacture, practical in every way, and which shall offer novel and unique possibilities for advertising.

The invention consists of the parts and the construction and combination of parts, as hereinafter more fully described and claimed, having reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows an envelop embodying my invention, in which I employ a tinted or colored border around the window-opening to cover up signs of "creeping" or "bleeding" of the preparation into the surrounding body of the paper. Fig. 2 represents an envelop with a different-shaped opening from that of Fig. 1 and in which the entire face of the envelop around the window is assumed to have been imprinted or colored to give definition to the window-opening and obliterate signs of "creep" in the transparency-producing preparation. Figs. 3 and 4 show modifications of the invention applied to advertising purposes.

In carrying out my invention I take a blank sheet of paper or an envelop-blank of suitable strength and texture which is, say,

ency or window of the desired design, and it is applied to such part of the blank where the transparency is desired to appear on the face of the envelop, and it may cover a larger or a lesser space, according to the desired size of the transparency or window.

Since the oily preparation has a tendency to creep or "bleed" beyond the borders of the space imprinted by the stamp or die which it is applied, and so possibly stain or discolor the rest of the envelop or give a ragged appearance to the window-opening, it is preferred, even where the paper might ordinarily be deemed sufficiently opaque, to apply some sort of coloring-matter at least around the immediate borders of the transparency. This coloring-matter may be applied solid over the face of the envelop around the window, as in Fig. 2, or it may take the form of graduated tints or of being shaded, or the representation of a surrounding cloud effect, as indicated at 3 in Fig. 1. In any event the effect and object of the colored border is to give definition to the window-opening and obliterate or cover up the otherwise rough unfinished outline of the window resulting from the encroachments of the oil or grease or other substance beyond its desired limits.

Usually, and perhaps preferably, the preparation and coloring-matter are applied on opposite sides of the blank, the preparation on the inside and the coloring on the outside.

Developing out of this idea of making an unpunctured envelop with a window or transparency for the addressee's name to appear through is the idea of changing the form or outline of this transparency to correspond with the trade-mark, design, or advertised object of a merchant, manufacturer, advertiser, or other person, company, or firm.

In Figs. 3, 4 are shown possible modifications of this idea adapted to advertising purposes.

might use an envelop with a window in the shape of an oyster, a fish, a cake of soap, and other toilet articles, a cascade, a dress-shield, a biscuit, an article of hardware and other articles of manufacture, and so on indefinitely, having due regard for the necessary size of the transparency, so as not in any way to interfere with the clear showing up of the addressee's name inside. The essential feature in this connection is a window which in general outline is characteristic of a symbol of trade. By "symbol of trade" is meant any design such as mentioned above or trademark characteristic of certain goods or the product of a certain manufactory. Where the window-opening is formed by the application of a grease or equivalent compound to the envelop-blank, the colored or shaded border is essential to the production of a window of properly-defined outline. I thus produce a most unique and at the same time inexpensive and effective advertising medium. Every one needs envelops. These advertising-envelops can be made at small expense. They can be made of any shape or size and made to fit the stationery rather than the stationery made to fit the envelop.

They can be used not only for mailing but for sending out circulars and the like by messenger. The characteristically-shaped window and the associated letters and colored background constitute a most striking advertisement to attract public attention—the object of all advertising.

Having thus described my invention, which I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

As a new article of manufacture, an envelop with an unpunctured face of relatively opaque stock, said envelop-face having a portion to which a preparation has been applied to render such portion transparent, and a colored or tinted border surrounding said transparent portion for the purpose of obliterating or concealing the effects of the tendency of the said preparation to creep into the surrounding opaque stock.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MAX M. COHN.

Witnesses:
 J. M. ELLIS,
 S. THOM.

[Drawings and Specification of Letters Patent No.
824,908, Patented July 3, 1906, Issued to Max M.
Cohn.]

FIG. 1.

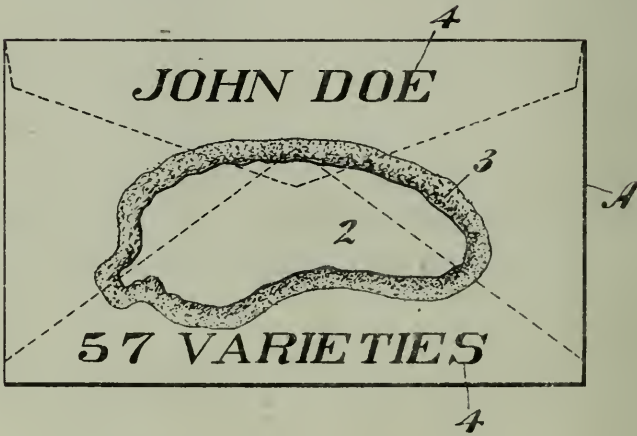
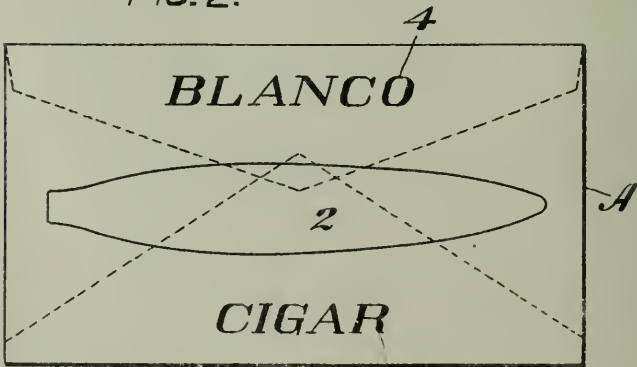


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES,

Chas. E. Chapin.

J. B. Source

INVENTOR,

Max M. Cohn
By Geo. H. Strong

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX M. COHN, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

ENVELOP.

No. 824,908.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 3, 1906.

Original application filed November 8, 1904, Serial No. 231,886. Divided and this application filed January 17, 1905. Serial No. 241,459.

all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX M. COHN, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Envelops, of which the following is a specification, being a division of my original application, "Envelop," filed November 8, 1904, Serial No. 231,886.

My invention relates to an envelop having transparent space or window in its face rough which the name and address on an enclosure may show through.

The object of this invention is to so design a window-opening and to associate with said window such descriptive matter as will offer novel and unique possibilities for advertising.

The invention consists of the parts and construction and combination of parts, as hereinafter more fully described and claimed, having reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 show my invention in its application to specific brands of goods.

In carrying out my invention I take a blank sheet of paper or an envelop-blank of suitable strength and texture which is, say, semitransparent and apply to a portion of one side of the blank, generally on the inside, a preparation which has the property of rendering transparent the portion to which it is applied. The remaining portion or a part of the remaining portion of the blank which forms the face of the finished envelop A is then imprinted with a suitable opaque coloring-matter.

I employ a compound or preparation, such as paraffin-oil and resin or a grease, which produces the desired result of rendering a semitransparent paper transparent. This preparation is stamped or printed on or otherwise applied to the blank to provide the transparency or window of the desired design, and it is applied to such part of the blank where the transparency is desired to appear on the face of the envelop, and it may cover a larger or a lesser space, according to the desired size of the transparency or window.

Since the oily preparation has a tendency to creep or "bleed" beyond the borders of the space imprinted by the stamp or die by which it is applied, and so possibly stain or discolor the rest of the envelop or give a rag-

ged appearance to the window-opening, it is preferred, even where the paper might ordinarily be deemed sufficiently opaque, to apply some sort of coloring-matter, at least around the immediate borders of the transparency. This coloring-matter may be applied solid over the face of the envelop, or it may take the form of graduated tints or of being shaded, or the representation of a surrounding border, or cloud effect, as indicated at 3 in Fig. 1.

In any event the effect and object of this colored border are to give a definition to the window-opening and obliterate or cover up the otherwise rough unfinished outline of the window resulting from the encroachments of the oil or grease or other substance beyond its desired limits.

Usually and perhaps preferably the preparation and coloring-matter are applied on opposite sides of the blank, the preparation on the inside and the coloring on the outside. Developing out of this idea of making an unpunctured envelop with a window or transparency for the addressee's name to appear through is the idea of changing the form or outline of this transparency to correspond with the trade-mark, design, or advertised object of a merchant, manufacturer, advertiser, or other person, company, or firm.

Fig. 1 shows a transparency in the shape of a cucumber, the trade-mark of a well-known manufacturer of a great many varieties of goods.

Fig. 2 shows a cigar in transparency and the words "Blanco cigar" in non-transparency on colored opaque field. The number of shapes this transparency may take is almost limitless. Different people might use an envelop with a window in the shape of an oyster, a fish, a cake of soap, and other toilet articles, a cascade, a dress-shield, a biscuit, an article of hardware, and other articles of manufacture, and so on indefinitely, having due regard for the necessary size of the transparency, so as not in any way to interfere with the clear showing up of the addressee's name inside. The essential feature in this connection is a window which in general outline is characteristic of a symbol of trade. By "symbol of trade" is meant any design such as mentioned above or trade-mark characteristic of certain goods or the product of a certain manufactory.

When the window-opening is formed by

the application of a grease or equivalent compound to the envelop-blank, the colored or stained window is essential to the production of a window of properly-defined outline;

5 I thus produce a most unique and at the same time inexpensive and effective advertising medium. Every one needs envelops. These advertising-envelops can be made at small expense. They can be made of any shape or size and made to fit the stationery rather than the stationery made to fit the envelop. They can be used not only for mailing, but for sending out circulars and the like by messenger. The characteristically-
15 shaped window and the associated letters and colored background constitute a most striking advertisement to attract public attention, the object of all advertising. I do not wish, however, to limit myself in the application of this idea o. an envelop having a window which in outline is characteristic of a symbol of trade to envelops made originally from non-transparent stock, as above described, for I may employ a transparent
20 stock and form the window-opening by printing with or otherwise applying opaque coloring-matter to a portion of the envelop.

Generally the window-opening by itself alone and unassociated with any descriptive
30 matter or words forming an essential feature of the trade-mark would have very little significance as referring to a particular manufacturer. For instance, a window in the outline of a bolt might refer to many bolt manu-
35 facturers, or a window in the shape of a cigar unassociated with a trade-name would be meaningless; but when there is associated with the window-opening of characteristic or peculiar design a trade-name or some word
40 or words usually associated with or relating to the pictorial feature every one seeing the envelop is confronted with a striking adver-

tisement of a particular brand of goods of a particular merchant or firm. At the same time the envelop not only performs its ordinary function as a closure, but the transparent portion of the envelop allows the name and address on the inclosure to show through, protects the writing thereon, and obviates the necessity for an address on the exterior
5 of the envelop.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An advertising device comprising an envelop having a window through which the addressee's name on an inclosure may show through, said window being in outline characteristic of some symbol of trade, a tinted or colored border surrounding and giving
60 definition to said window and permanent advertising matter forming no part of the address, appearing on said tinted border, and related to and in juxtaposition with the outline of said window.

2. As an advertising device, an envelop having a generally opaque face except for a transparent window portion through which an addressee's name on an inclosure may show through, said window being in general
70 outline characteristic of a symbol of trade, and permanent printed matter on the face of the envelop related to and in juxtaposition with the outline of the window and cooperating with said outline to indicate a particular
75 brand of goods.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MAX M. COHN.

Witnesses:

J. M. ELLIS,
S. THORP.

[Drawings and Specification of Letters Patent No. 36,393, Patented September 9, 1862, Issued to J. S. Brown.]

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J. S. Brown. Addressing Letters.

No. 30,393.

Patented Sept. 9, 1862.

Fig. 1;

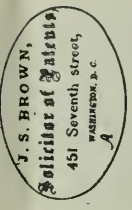


Fig. 3,

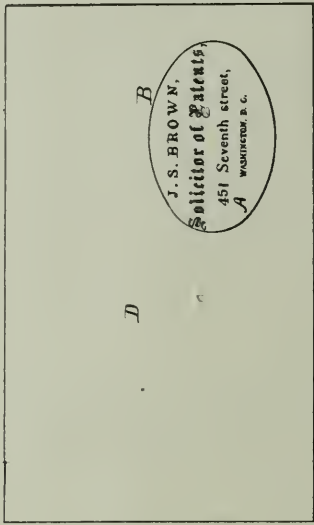


Fig. 4.

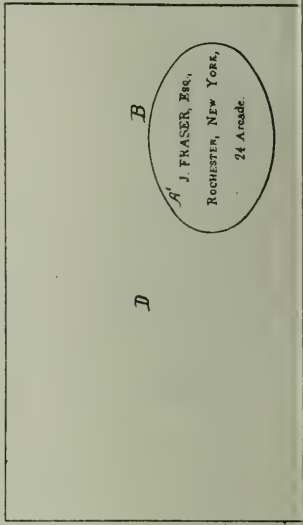


Fig. 2,

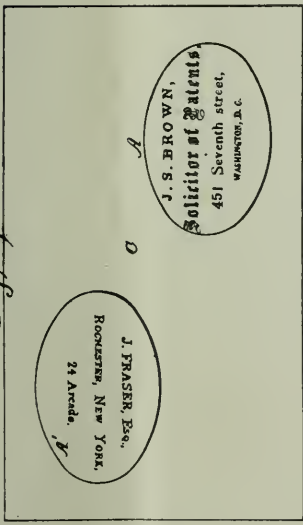


Fig. 5;

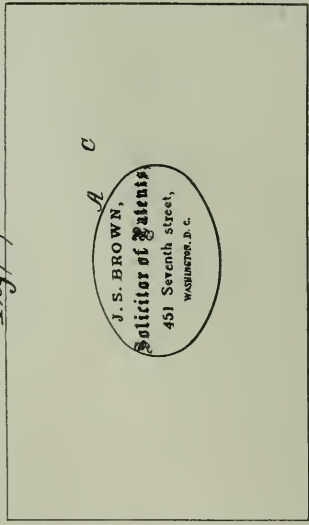
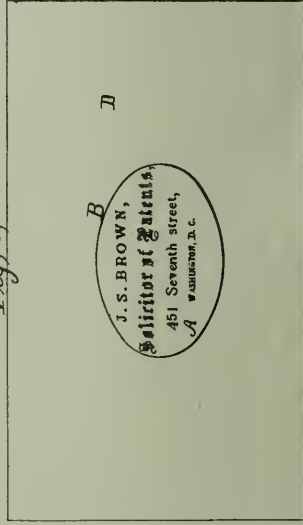


Fig. 6,



Witnesses;
R. F. Casford
John Levanth Brown

Inventor;
J. S. Brown.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. S. BROWN, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ADDRESSING LETTERS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 36,393, dated September 9, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. S. BROWN, of Washington, in the county of Washington and District of Columbia, have invented a new and Improved Direction for or Method of Directing Letters, Papers, and Packages; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, like letters designating corresponding parts in all of the figures thereof.

One part of my invention consists in separate, transferable cards of address, as in Figure 4; and indicated at A, in all of the figures of the drawings. These cards are to contain the name of the person, or party, addressed, his place of residence, and such other particulars as may be useful in giving a correct and sure direction of the letters, papers, or packages; and for letters and packages, may also include the business or professional card of the person, or party, addressed, and any other information usual or convenient and desirable. The direction may be written, but generally and preferably printed. The cards may be only large enough to contain the address, as indicated in Fig. 1; or the address may be attached to, or printed on, slips of paper, C, of sufficient length and breadth, nearly or quite to fill the envelop, as shown in Figs. 2, and 5. Or they may be provided with an adhesive substance on the back, for attaching to envelops, or wrappers, like stamps.

The other part of my invention consists in an improved envelop, or wrapper, D. The improvement is, to make the envelop, or wrapper, transparent, sufficiently to clearly show the cards of address through its face. There may be only a transparent portion B, large enough to exhibit the "direction" through it; and this may be made either by rendering a portion of the envelop, or wrapper, itself transparent, by the same means or substances as employed for making tracing paper or any other, in the process of manufacturing the paper, or the envelop, leaving the remainder of the envelop opaque. Or a piece of the envelop, of the proper size and shape, may be cut out of the envelop; and the aperture, thus made, covered with transparent paper, or other equivalent transparent covering. For some uses, the aperture need not have the transparent covering; but some of the advantages of the complete

invention are thereby lost. The transparent portion may be either near one corner of the envelop, as shown in Figs. 3, and 4; or near the center thereof, as in Fig. 6.

Instead of making only a small portion of the envelop, or wrapper, transparent, the whole envelop, or, at least, the whole face of it, may be made transparent. There may be an unsealed, opaque wrapper inside of the entirely transparent envelop, if desired; the said wrapper having the address card printed on, or attached to it, or separate therefrom, as may be most convenient.

The card of address is to be simply placed within the envelop, or wrapper, along with the letter, paper, or other article inclosed, in such a manner as to exhibit the direction through the transparency of the envelop. When the paper C, of the address card nearly fills the envelop, as indicated in Figs. 2, and 5, there will be no difficulty in securing the direction in the right position. If the transparent portion B, of the envelop is near one corner, as in Figs. 3, and 4, the card of address A, will be in a corresponding position on the paper C, as shown in Fig. 2. And if the transparent portion of the envelop is in the middle thereof, as in Fig. 6, the card of address will also correspond, in position, on the paper C, as shown in Fig. 5.

When persons, or parties, correspond frequently, or in any case, if desired, the directions of both persons, or parties, may be on the same slip of paper. If the address of one person, or party, is near one corner of the paper C, as shown at A. Fig. 2, and exhibited through the envelop in Fig. 3, by a corresponding letter, the address of the other person, or party, in correspondence, may be on the same side of the paper C, near the corner diagonally opposite, as indicated at A', Fig. 2, and exhibited through the envelop by the corresponding letter, in Fig. 4. But if the address of one person, or party, is on the middle of the paper C, as shown in Fig. 5, and exhibited through the envelop in Fig. 6, the address of the other person, or party, will be on the middle of the other side of the paper slip.

The uses and advantages of this invention are many and important. Among the most obvious, the following may be mentioned:—

First, a considerable saving of time is effected, since the writing of every address

is obviated. For it will be found extremely advantageous to have the address printed; and, since the same card of address may be used again and again, a supply, in the first instance, sufficient to furnish each correspondent with one, will last for years. And if the cards of address should be written, the comparatively small number required, may be prepared in a very short time.

Second, greatly improved distinctness and accuracy of direction are thus secured: a consideration of the utmost importance, since misdirections, and consequent losses and inconveniences will be almost entirely avoided; and the perfect clearness and correctness of the address will enable the post-office clerks to handle the letters, papers, and packages much faster and with much less liability to mistakes, in mailing and delivering than heretofore. Besides, the printing of the cards of address will enable persons to have their address more fully and particularly given—even to such minuteness, (in smaller characters,) not only as the street, and number of the house or office, but more particular directions, as, for instance, how the carriers may find the person addressed, or at what hours of the day, or night, in special places.

Third, business, or professional, men can have their business, or professional, cards continually accompanying their post-office address, at a trifling cost, the cards of address required, being comparatively few, as explained above.

Fourth, newspaper publishers may greatly facilitate the mailing of papers to subscribers, who will furnish, on subscribing, a number of cards of address equal to the number of papers subscribed for, to be yearly (or at any other stated period) returned to the publishers, without any additional cost. These address cards may be

put in small compartments of a subscription case, whence they may be readily taken, and inclosed in the transparent wrapper, at once, with the papers.

Fifth, the saving to the Government, by diminishing clerk hire, in the large post-offices, and otherwise, incidentally, in connection with franking, and by diminishing the number of advertised and dead letters, &c., when the improvement shall have come into general use, will be quite great. The Government may further facilitate the operations of the post-office department, by special law, or regulations, such as directing that the name of the distributing office be printed on the card of address.

The cost of manufacturing the improved envelopes will scarcely, if any, exceed that of ordinary envelopes now in use. For while the additional cost of rendering the envelopes and wrappers transparent, will be but little, a cheaper quality of paper may be employed, not requiring to be finished so highly as for receiving the pen. The cards of address also will cost only a mere trifle. Particularly, business men will really save expense, by being enabled to dispense with many of the ordinary business cards.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The envelopes made transparent, (or equivalently prepared,) so as to receive and properly exhibit the cards of address, substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

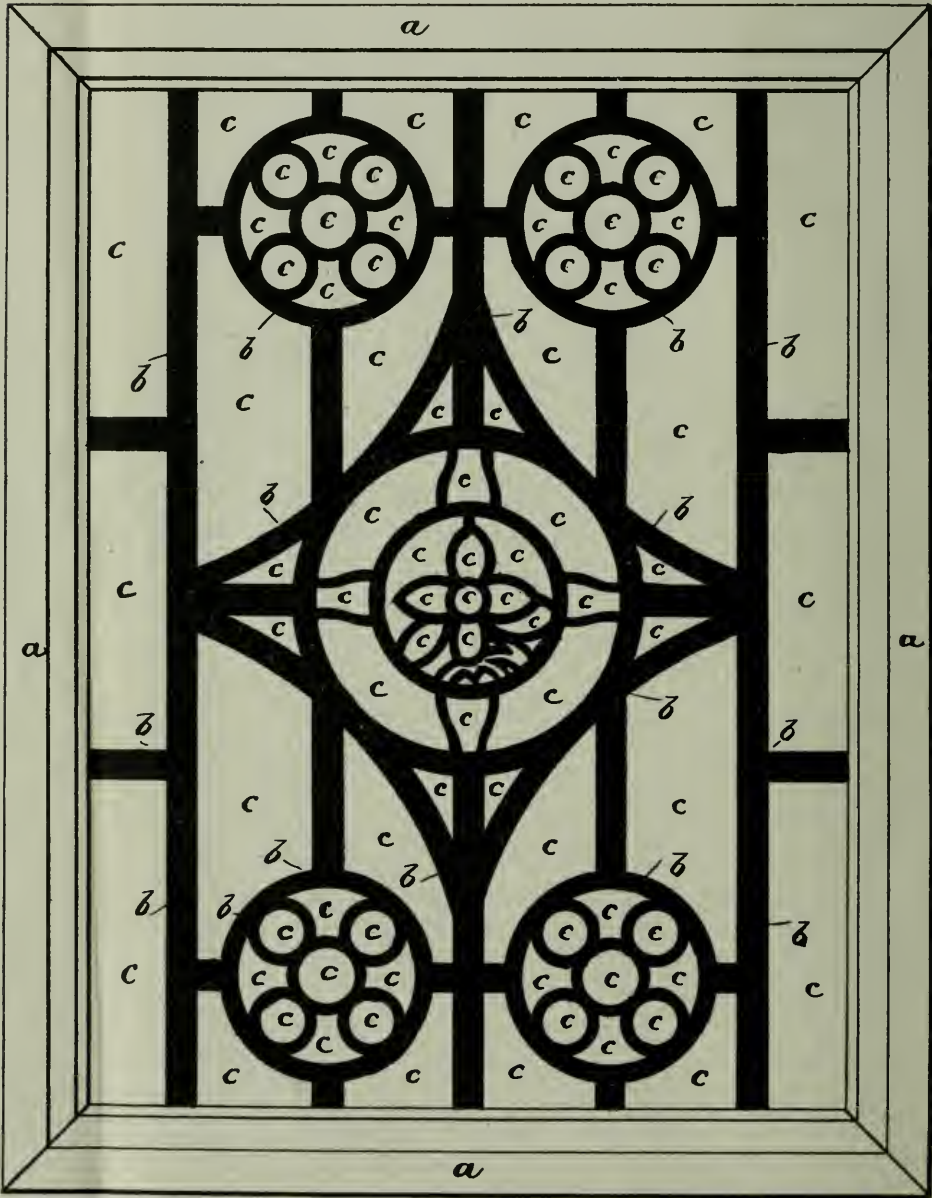
2. I also claim the combination of the cards of address and the transparent (or equivalent) envelopes, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein specified.

J. S. BROWN.

Witnesses:

WM. FRANK BROWN,
R. F. OSGOOD.

[Drawing and Specification of Letters Patent No.
8,514, Reissued December 3, 1878, to Robert
M. Tudor.]



Witnesses:

Witnesses:

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT M. TUDOR, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN ORNAMENTED WINDOW-GLASS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 191,270, dated May 29, 1877; Reissue No. 8,514, dated December 3, 1878; application filed November 20, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT M. TUDOR, of the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Article of Manufacture for Ornamenting Window-Glass, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is the production of ornamental designs cheaply upon paper, imitating stained glass set in metallic sashes, easily applicable to ordinary glass window-panes.

The nature of my invention consists in paper having opaque lines printed, painted, or stained thereon, resembling the outlines of leaden sash-bars usually employed in the construction of stained-glass windows, and transparent coloring applied by printing, staining, or painting to the spaces between the opaque lines. This paper is easily transported and readily applied to window-panes; and when oiled or coated and filled in the pores with resinous substances, as by varnishing, it becomes in the colored portions more or less transparent, and presents the pleasing effect of stained glass of usual construction.

Plain paper, such as lithographic or writing paper, may be used. Paper more transparent is preferable. The opaque lines and coloring may be applied on one or both sides of the paper. The paper so prepared may be applied to the glass in various ways—by gumming at the corners only, by pins or button-fastenings, or by gumming at the margins. Applied in any of these ways it is readily removed.

When to be used permanently, it is cemented to the glass by any transparent adhesive material, such as paste, starch, varnish, albumen, or gum, and when afterward varnished (preferably with copal varnish) it becomes waterproof and of increased transparency.

The paper after being applied to a window

may be further protected by covering it with glass.

The low cost and extreme lightness and portability of the prepared paper permits of its application in situations where the high first cost and difficulties and expenses of transportation and risk of accident prevent the use of stained glass.

The annexed drawing represents a front view of a pane of glass with the ornamented paper prepared as described applied thereto, mounted in a sash or frame.

a represents the frame or sash; *b*, the opaque or leaden sash-lines, and *c* the transparent colored spaces or figures.

The invention is vended in the form of the prepared paper, and usually applied to window panes or lights after they have been set in the sash.

Printing has thus far been the preferable mode of preparing the paper.

Having described my invention and the mode of making and using the same, I claim as new and useful and as my original invention—

1. As a new manufacture, paper having opaque lines imitating the lead sash-bars of stained-glass windows and stained or colored transparent or translucent spaces or figures adapted to ornamenting windows, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. As a new manufacture, an ornamented glass window-pane consisting of ordinary glass, in combination with a paper containing opaque lines and transparent or translucent colored spaces imitating leaden sash and colored glass in stained windows, substantially as set forth.

R. M. TUDOR.

Witnesses:

J. DANIEL EBY,

S. LLOYD WIEGAND.

[Drawing and Specification of Letters Patent No.
766,902, Patented August 9, 1904, Issued to
George Reese.]

PAPER FOR MAKING ENVELOPS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 15, 1904.

NO MODEL.

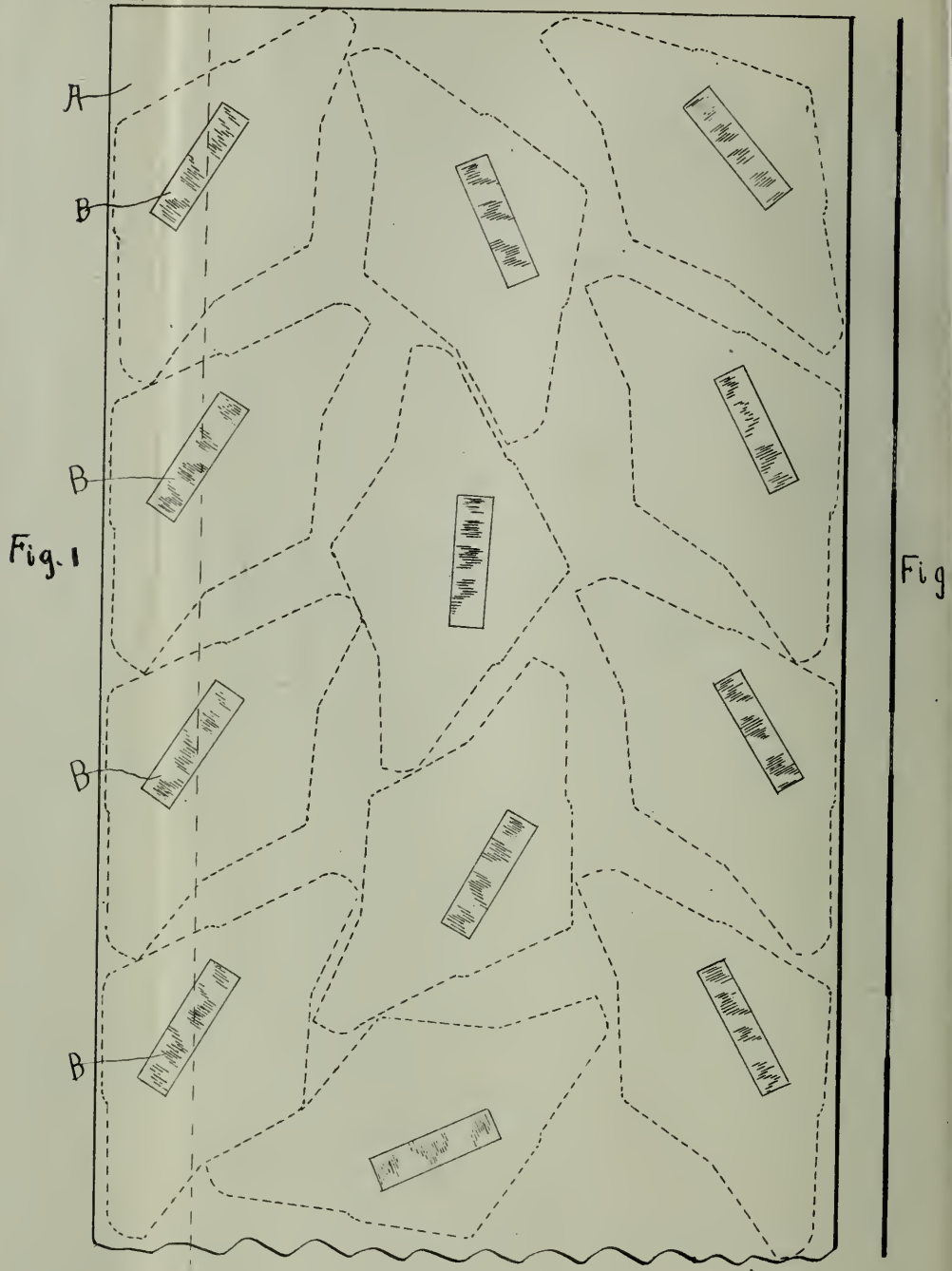


Fig. 1

Fig.

Witnesses:

William V. Bond
Walker Manning

Inventor.

George Reese
 By *Balmain & Dammis*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE REESE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
JULIUS REGENSTEIN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PAPER FOR MAKING ENVELOPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 766,902, dated August 9, 1904.

Application filed January 15, 1904. Serial No. 189,192. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE REESE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper for Making Envelops, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to produce a sheet or roll of paper adapted for the formation of a series of envelop-blanks so formed that when a letter or other article is inclosed within the completed envelop the portion of the letter containing the address will be legible through the envelop and the remainder of the letter or other article obscured, so that the contents of the letter cannot be seen, thus obviating the necessity for providing an additional address upon the exterior of the envelop.

The invention further consists in so forming the strip or roll that when the blanks are stamped or cut therefrom there will be no necessity for cutting or perforating the blank in order to provide for the display of the address upon the inclosed letter, which cutting or perforating would of course tend to impair the strength of the blank, increase the cost of manufacture of the envelop, and waste the portions cut therefrom.

In the drawings illustrating the invention, Figure 1 is a portion of a strip or roll of paper containing a plurality of blanks, each blank adapted to form an envelop of the character above indicated; and Fig. 2 is a sectional view of Fig. 1.

The present invention consists in a sheet of paper A, adapted for the manufacture of envelops of such shape and size that a series of blanks can be cut therefrom, and in Fig. 1 the position of the several blanks to be cut from the paper is indicated by dotted lines so arranged that a large number of blanks can be cut from a single sheet of paper without wasting any more of the paper than is necessary. The arrangement indicated serves merely for purposes of illustration, as it is obvious that the shape and size of the intended blanks will determine their position with respect to the sheet of paper from which they are cut.

Within the sheet, which when completed will have its major portion of opaque substance, are a series of transparent spaces B, one for each blank, and said spaces are so arranged with respect to the blanks that when the blanks are cut the spaces will occupy a position on the front of the envelop which will coincide with the space occupied by the address of the inclosed letter or article, and each of said spaces in the completed sheet will be sufficiently transparent to allow the address upon the inclosed letter or article to be visible therethrough, thereby obviating the necessity for an address on the exterior of the envelop.

The body of the completed sheet of paper will be opaque, and the spaces, which are formed integral with the body of the paper, will be transparent or semitransparent in one of the following ways: first, by reason of the less density or thickness of the paper at the positions indicated due to a greater pressure or to other means being provided in the manufacture of the paper to obtain this result; second, by the application of paint, ink, or similar opaqueing substance to all portions of a transparent paper with the exception of the intended spaces, which in this case also will likewise be of less density than the remaining portions of the sheet, since the opaqueing substance when applied forms a portion of the substance of the completed sheet, and, third, by the application of oil or similar substance to an opaque paper at those points which it is intended to render transparent. It is preferred, however, to employ the first method and form the sheet of paper with a series of spaces therein of less density than the surrounding material, but integral therewith.

A sheet of paper formed in any one of the ways indicated can be afterward cut up into a series of blanks along the dotted lines, as shown, each of the blanks having properly positioned therein a transparent portion, and the presence of said transparent portion tends in no way to weaken the strength of the blank or increase the cost of the completed envelop, which will be much superior to one having a perforation cut therein for the display of the

address or to one having a separate section of transparent paper cut and pasted over such perforation.

5 What I regard as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a sheet adapted for the making of a series of envelop-blanks, said sheet consisting of an opaque body and a series of transparent portions so
10 positioned in the body as to permit a series of envelop-blanks to be cut therefrom, the transparent portions being so positioned in the sheet that the blanks may be cut therefrom with the least possible amount of waste, each
15 blank being adapted for the formation of an envelop having the transparent portion occupy the address-space of the envelop, substantially as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a sheet
20 adapted for the making of an envelop-blank, said sheet consisting of an opaque body and a transparent space formed integral with the body and so positioned in the body as to per-

mit a blank to be cut from the sheet, said blank adapted to form an envelop having the transparent portion occupy the address-space of the envelop, substantially as described. 25

3. As a new article of manufacture, a sheet adapted for the making of a series of envelop-blanks, said sheet being formed of transparent paper having an opaque substance applied to those portions which it is intended to render
30 opaque, and a series of transparent spaces in the sheet so positioned as to permit a series of blanks to be cut from the sheet, the transparent portions being so positioned in the sheet that the blanks may be cut therefrom with the least possible amount of waste, each
35 blank adapted for the formation of an envelop having an opaque body and a transparent portion occupying the address-space of the envelop, substantially as described. 40

GEORGE REESE.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM P. BOND,
WALKER BANNING.

[Drawing and Specification of Letters Patent No.
746, of William Hole, Accepted July 7, 1894.]



Date of Application, 12th Jan., 1894
Complete Specification Left, 1st June, 1894—Accepted, 7th July, 1894

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

Improved Coin Bag.

I, WILLIAM HOLE, care of Samuel Henry Stockwood, Solicitor, Bridgend, in the County of Glamorgan, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

Coin bags as used in banks, railway offices shops and other like places of business have hitherto usually been constructed of paper or woven material of a texture sufficiently thick to prevent the nature of their contents being ascertained without the bag being opened.

This often causes great annoyance and waste of time especially when a number of bags some containing gold, some silver, and some bronze or nickel become mixed together when it is found necessary, to prevent the possibility of a mistake occurring, to open each bag in order that the nature of their contents may be ascertained.

Now my invention has for its object an improved coin bag of such construction that the nature of the contents can be ascertained at a glance.

For this purpose I construct my improved coin bag of paper or other suitable material of a similar size and shape to those ordinarily used. My bags are however perforated by punching, or in any other suitable manner on one or all sides with holes at any desirable distance apart, and of such a size that the smallest coins cannot fall therethrough.

With bags so constructed it will be unnecessary to open them to ascertain the nature of their contents as this can be easily and quickly done by reason of the perforations, aided if necessary by black or other coloured lines on the exterior of the bag which would form a relief to the colour of the coins it contains.

Dated this 11th day of January 1894.

CASTLE SMITH,
"Invention" Office, 54, Fleet Street, London, E.C.,
Agent for the Applicant.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improved Coin Bag.

I, WILLIAM HOLE, care of Samuel Henry Stockwood, Solicitor, Bridgend, in the County of Glamorgan, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

Coin bags as used in banks, railway offices shops and other like places of business have hitherto usually been constructed of paper or woven material of a texture sufficiently thick to prevent the nature of their contents being ascertained without the bag being opened.

This often causes great annoyance and waste of time especially when a number of bags, some containing gold, some silver and some bronze or nickel, become mixed together when it is found necessary to prevent the possibility of a mistake occurring to open each bag in order that the nature of their contents may be ascertained.

Now my invention has for its object an improved coin bag of such construction that the nature of the contents can be ascertained at a glance.

Hole's Improved Coin Bag.

For this purpose I construct my improved coin bag of paper or other suitable material of a similar size and shape to those ordinarily used. My bags are however perforated by punching, or in any other suitable manner on one or all sides with holes at any desirable distance apart and of such a size that the smallest coins cannot fall therethrough.

And in order that my invention may be more fully understood and carried into practice I will now proceed to describe the same, of which the accompanying drawing is a perspective view of a bag constructed according to my invention.

The bag *a* is constructed of paper, linen or other suitable material and perforated with holes *b* of any desirable shape and distance apart and of such a size that the smallest coins cannot escape through them.

With bags so constructed it will be unnecessary to open them to ascertain the nature of their contents as this can be easily and quickly done by reason of the perforations, aided if necessary by black or other coloured lines *c* on the exterior of the bag which would form a relief to the colour of the coins it contains.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

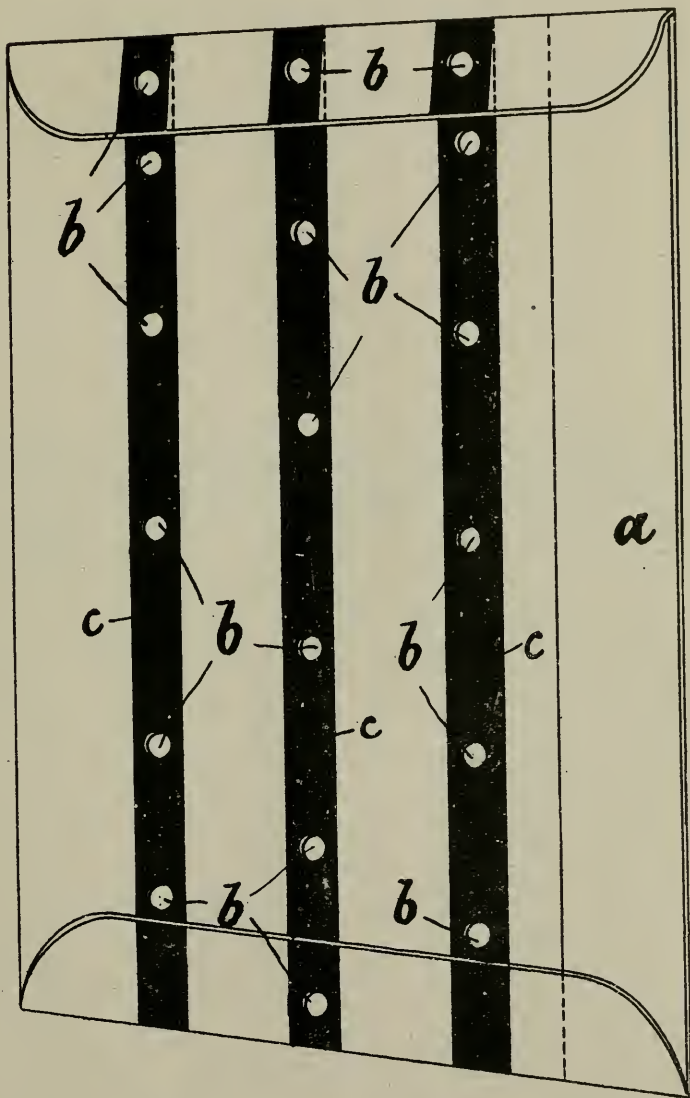
Perforated coin bags with or without relief colouring substantially as and for the purpose described and illustrated in the accompanying drawing.

Dated this 1st day of June 1894.

CASTLE SMITH,
“Invention” Office, 54, Fleet Street, London, E.C.,
Agent for the Applicant.

HOLE'S COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

(2^d Edition)



[Drawings and Specification of Letters Patent No.
21,711, of Henry H. Leigh, Accepted May 7,
1895.]

N^o 21,711

A.D. 1894

Date of Application, 10th Nov., 1894

Complete Specification Left, 1st May, 1895—Accepted, 7th May, 1895

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

[Communicated from abroad by THE CELLULOID COMPANY, of Ferry Street, Newark, in the State of New Jersey, U.S.A., Manufacturers of Celluloid.]

Improved Device for Exhibiting and Setting-off Dress Materials.

I, HENRY HARINGTON LEIGH, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Fel. Ch. Inst. P.A., F.I. Inst., practising as Phillips and Leigh at No. 22 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, in the Administrative County of London, Engineers and Patent Agents, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows :—

5 My invention relates to a device adapted to shew to the eye how a given dress material will look when it is made up and worn.

In carrying in into effect I provide a portable sheet on which is marked an outline of the human figure or of some portion of it, *e.g.*, the half length or the legs. The outline is finished as far as the head, neck, hands and feet are concerned, preferably in colour, and all the sheet outside the said outline is opaque while all
10 the surface within the outline concerned by the dress material is transparent, and lightly lined and shaded to indicate buttons, pockets and the like and show up contour.

The device is used by laying it on the material. The combination of as much
15 of the latter as is visible through the transparent portion, with the light lines and shading as well as with the finished portions referred to, produces the appearance of a human figure or portion thereof clothed in the material in question. The material for the sheet is, preferably, celluloid.

Dated this 9th day of November 1894.

HENRY H. LEIGH,
C.P.A.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improved Device for Exhibiting and Setting-off Dress Materials.

I, HENRY HARINGTON LEIGH, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Fel. Ch. Inst. P.A.,
25 F.I. Inst., practising as Phillips and Leigh at No. 22 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, in the Administrative County of London, Engineers and Patent Agents, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement :—

30 My invention relates to a device adapted to shew to the eye how a given dress material will look when it is made up and worn.

In carrying it into effect I provide a portable sheet on which is marked an outline of the human figure or of some portion of it, *e.g.*, the half length or the legs. The outline is finished as far as the head, neck, hands and feet are concerned,
35 preferably in colour, and all the sheet outside the said outline is opaque while all the surface within the outline concerned by the dress material is transparent, and lightly lined and shaded to indicate buttons, pockets and the like and to show up contour.

The device is used by laying it on the material. The combination of as much

Leigh's Improved Device for Exhibiting and Setting Off Dress Materials.

of the latter as is visible through the transparent portion, with the light lines and shading, as well as with the finished portions referred to, produces the appearance of a human figure, or portion thereof, clothed in the material in question.

The accompanying figures illustrate the invention as made up to shew to a customer how a certain cloth would look when made up into a suit or, in other words, how a suit made from the said cloth, would look on him—the customer.

Figure 1. is a front view of my improved device.

Figure 2. is a back view of the same.

The device consists fundamentally of a sheet of a suitable size for the purpose. The particular purpose for which the device illustrated was made was to shew or set off a man's suit of clothes. The sheet in question is therefore, of the proper size to carry a full length representation of a man. Whether a hat, walking stick or umbrella should be included or not, would depend, more or less, upon whether the suit under consideration, was intended for indoor or outdoor wear. It is obvious that the representation itself need not be full length: it suffices if it be long enough to shew up the details of the three garments of the suit, that is the edges, pockets, facings, button holes and the more usual creases as well as the visible portions in shadow. This limit brings the sheet within the limit of portability in respect of its size,—the term "portability" being understood as including easy manipulation on the part of the salesman in the way of laying the device down on a roll of cloth quickly transferring it to another roll, holding it up against a piece hanging down from the top of a pile, the edge of a counter and the like. I will now pass on to the question of material for the said sheet. The conditions under which the device will be used, bars the use of a fragile or brittle material, such as glass, but require one possessing a relative rigidity—sufficient to make it—the device—lay out flat without turning up at the corners. It—the material—must be naturally transparent or at any rate capable of being made transparent. Celluloid meets all the requirements of my invention, and for that reason the improved device now under Specification is, preferably, made from that material, but the invention does not limit me in this respect, inasmuch as I may make use of any material which may be suitable for the purpose of the invention.

The sheet above mentioned as the fundamental portion, or the foundation, of the invention, is divided by the outline *a* of the man's figure clothed as far only as the suit in question—coat, vest and trousers is capable of clothing it—into two portions. One of these portions, that which extends from the said outline *a* to the edge *b* of the sheet, is opaque. This opacity is essential to the invention: and that is the reason why the opaque portion is represented as black. Its function is to cover up the material of the cloth undergoing exhibition and inspection, for an area outside the said outline *a*, sufficiently extensive in all directions to prevent the cloth outside the outline, obtruding itself into the customer's field of view. I prefer, however, that the opacity shall be secured without dullness of colour, and for that reason I cover the sheet outside the said outline with gold colour, laying this colour on the back of the sheet.

It has already been explained that my invention requires that the portion *c* of the sheet, that is as much of the latter as is within the outline *a*, shall be transparent. If celluloid is the material of the sheet, then the necessary transparency is already there. If, on the other hand, the material of the sheet is opaque normally such within portion *c* must be made transparent, or of transparent material, care being taken when the opaque portion and the transparent portions are of distinct materials, that they are evenly and well joined along the said outline *a*.

d, d are the lines and shadings which are added to the transparent portion *c* to distinguish and to shew up the above mentioned details of the different garments.

The sheet finished as far as the foregoing description takes the reader,

Leigh's Improved Device for Exhibiting and Setting Off Dress Materials.

realises the present invention in its simplest form. A more perfect embodiment of the invention is to add on the front side of the device, the boots; the hands or hand, gloved or not, and holding something, *e.g.* in one of them, a cigar, and in the other, a walking stick; the neck with collar, scarf and shirt front, and, 5 lastly, the face and head with or without a hat or other head covering. The presence of these addenda (as they are hereinafter termed) adds verisimilitude actuality, life, to the presentment furnished by the use of the device on the cloth, in question. Such addenda are accordingly finished in natural colour and this latter must obviously be opaque, for the customer won't want to see, 40 nor his tailor to shew him, how the cloths on view would look on his face or feet: excepting that when the head dress is a cloth cap, the relative part of the device may be transparent.

In specifying my invention, I have referred to a device for a three garment male suit as the subject of illustration and specification, but it is to be 15 distinctly understood that the present invention includes the improved device made and adapted to be used, as described above; for single garments, *e.g.*, for trousers only; or for two garments, *e.g.*, a morning coat and vest; or for an overcoat; and further, for either back or front of the garment, or garments or suit; as well as for under garments, and in all cases irrespective of size of 20 garment or of suit, as well as of either the age or sex of the future wearer.

When the improved device is made for use in respect of a single garment, *e.g.*, of trousers only, only that part of it, is transparent, and the device itself bears no more of the remaining portion of the suit or of the person, than may be necessary to produce a lifelike presentment.

25 Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. The combination with and in a portable sheet, of an opaque portion extending outwards from a certain outline to the edge of the sheet, and a 30 transparent portion, the latter being as much of the sheet as included within the said outline; as set forth.

2. The combination with the subject matter of the preceding claim, of the hereinbefore described addenda or of some of them, as set forth.

Dated this 1st day of May 1895.

H. H. LEIGH.

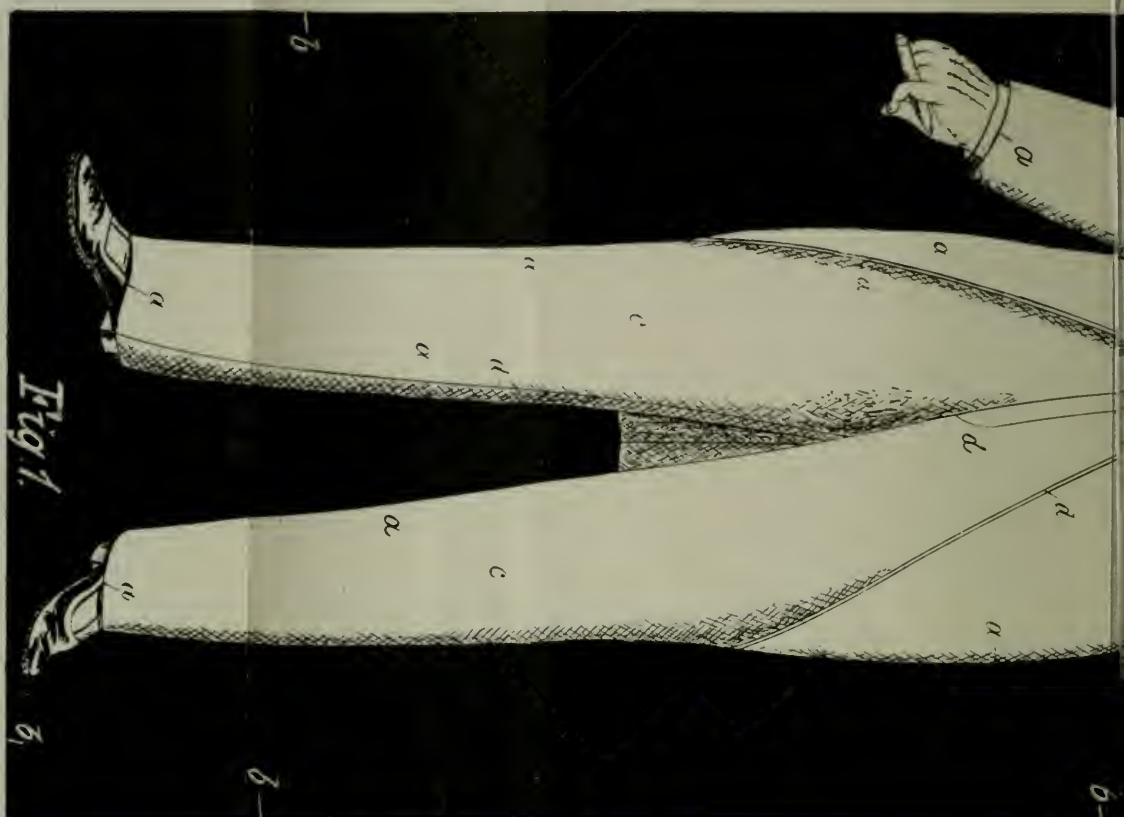


Fig. 1.

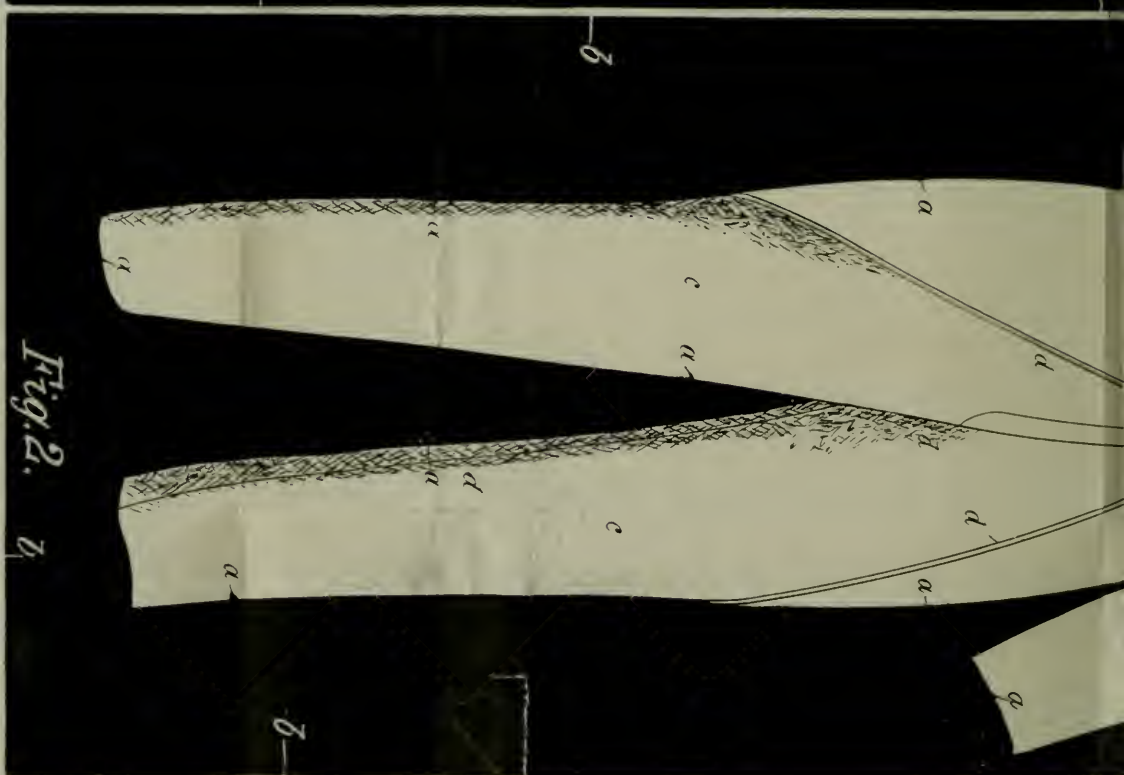
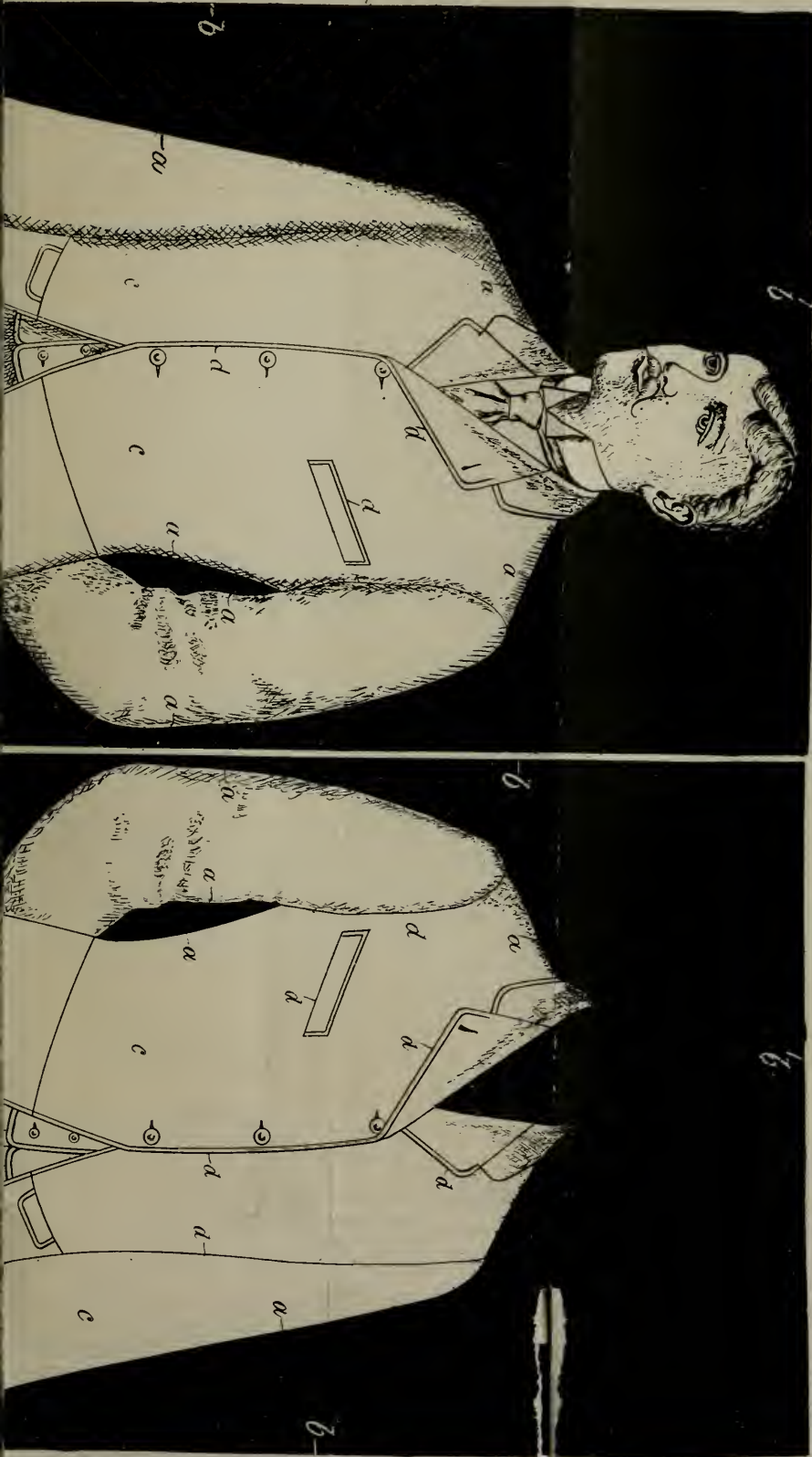


Fig. 2.

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]



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... If on the other hand, the material of the sheet is
... be made transparent, or of trans- 50
... the transparent

[Drawings and Specification of Letters Patent No.
11,876, of August Busch, Accepted July 4, 1896.]

(3rd Ed.)

Fig:1.

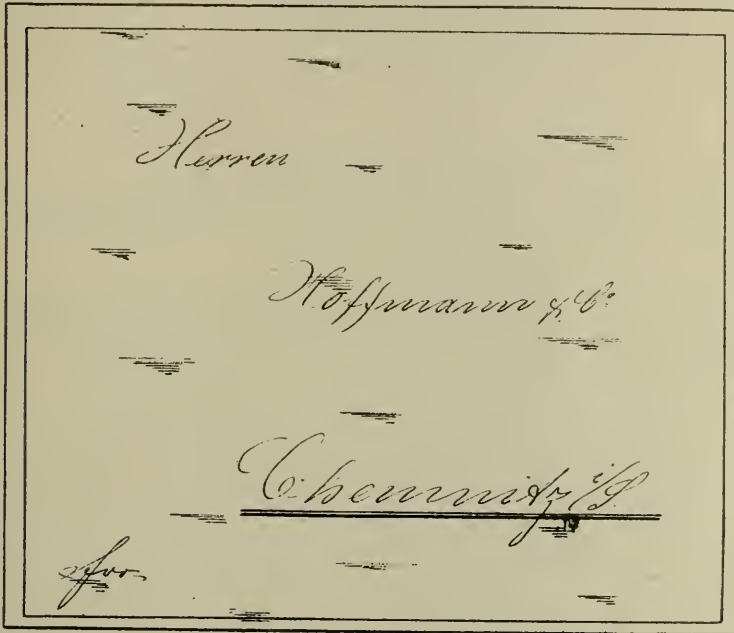
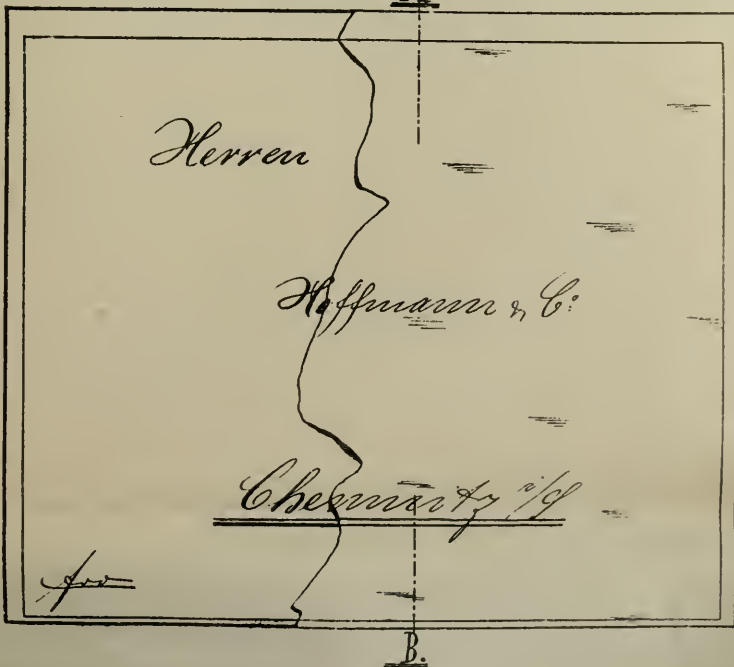


Fig:2.

Fig:3 A-B.



N^o 11,876



A.D. 1896

Date of Application, 1st June, 1896—Accepted, 4th July, 1896

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvement in or relating to Envelopes for Letters and other Papers.

I, AUGUST BUSCH, Merchant, of Friedrichstrasse 35, Neuss, in the German Empire, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to postal envelopes which differ from others by the fact that a portion or the whole of the envelope is transparent, so that the address of the letter may be read through the envelope, and need not, therefore, be written or printed on the same.

The letter or other contents should, of course, be folded or arranged in such a manner, that the address of the person for whom the letter is intended, will be situated immediately under the front of the envelope. The address of the sender may be printed on the envelope or on the letter so as to appear either through the transparent front or back of the envelope.

In some cases the front of the envelope is made of transparent material, while the back is opaque, or *vice-versa*; or a portion of the front may be transparent, while the rest of the envelope is opaque, or the back and a portion of the front may be transparent.

The desired contrast or difference may be produced either by choosing two different kinds of paper, or by printing with opaque colouring matter applied to a portion of the envelope.

In the accompanying drawings,

Fig. 1 is an outside view of an envelope and letter embodying my invention, the address appearing through the envelope.

Fig. 2 shows a transparent envelope, having the left half of the front torn off, so as to expose the address underneath.

Fig. 3 is a section along line A—B of Fig. 2.

This improvement will not only save the trouble of addressing the envelope, but it will render the address practically indestructible and prevent the mistakes which are sometimes made in enclosing letters in the wrong envelopes.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. A letter envelope made partly or wholly of transparent material, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. An envelope in which the front or a part of it is transparent, in combination with a letter having the address so arranged that it appears through the envelope, substantially as described.

Dated this First day of June 1896.

FAIRFAX & WETTER,
433, Strand, London, Agents.

[Drawings and Specification of Letters Patent No.
29,956, of Erich August Boldt, Accepted Oct. 1,
1898.]

N^o 29,956



A.D. 1897

Date of Application, 17th Dec., 1897

Complete Specification Left, 24th May, 1898—Accepted, 1st Oct., 1898

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in or relating to the Packing of Hooks and Eyes and other Articles.

I, ERICH AUGUST BOLDT, Manager of 3, Edmund Place, Aldersgate Street, in the County of Middlesex, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

This invention relates to the packing or packing cases for hooks and eyes, pins and other similar articles.

The invention consists in providing the packet, letter, envelope or whatever it may be termed, with one or more openings which are closed by some form of transparent material such for example as celluloid. By this means the nature of the contents can be ascertained, the packet being in other respects the same as before.

More than one of these openings protected by transparent material may be used and they may be of any desired shape or size or pattern. For example they may be made to represent the initials of the firm selling them or may otherwise be utilised for advertisement purposes, trade marks or the like.

Dated this 17th day of December 1897.

BOULT & WADE,
Agents for the Applicant.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in or relating to the Packing of Hooks and Eyes and other Articles.

I, ERICH AUGUST BOLDT, Manager, of 3, Edmund Place, Aldersgate Street, in the County of Middlesex, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to the packing or to packing cases for hooks and eyes, pins and other similar articles.

The invention consists in providing the packet, wrapper envelope or whatever it may be termed in which the goods are enclosed, with one or more openings which are closed by some form of transparent material such for example as celluloid. By this means the nature of the contents can be ascertained, the packet being in other respects the same as before.

More than one of these openings protected by transparent material may be used and they may be of any desired shape or size or pattern. For example they may be made to represent the initials of the firm selling them or may otherwise be utilized for advertisement purposes, trade marks or the like.

Improvements in or relating to the Packing of Hooks and Eyes and other Articles.

The accompanying drawings, throughout which like letters refer to like parts, show by way of example, various wrappers constructed according to this invention.

In Figures 1 and 2 A is a folded paper wrapper such as is commonly employed for pins in the front of which is an opening B closed by a slip of say celluloid C forming a window through which the contents of the package can be seen. The celluloid slip is made somewhat larger than the opening to be closed, so as to overlap the edges of the opening; the overlapping edges of the celluloid are shown in dotted lines at C¹. The opening B in Figure 1 is circular and that in Figure 2 elongated. The end A¹ of the wrapper is slipped inside the other end A² as is usual. The opening B is shown in Figure 3 in the form of a shield.

As shown in Figure 4 the opening B occupies the greater portion of the front of the wrapper which is in the form of an envelope, the seam A³ being visible through the transparent front; when in use a false back, preferably of coloured paper, may conveniently be slipped in to hide the seam. The tuck or flap is lettered A⁴.

Figure 5 shows a slightly different arrangement requiring no further explanation.

Figures 6 and 7 show a box-like form of envelope with little side flaps A⁵ to the opening through which the objects are inserted. This opening may be along a short or a long edge.

In Figure 8 the opening B is shown cut to the shape of the letter N which might represent that the package contained needles. Or the letter might be chosen to indicate the name of the maker or the full name might be so set forth. The same purpose may be effected by painting or embossing or otherwise delineating a trade mark or a name or other symbol or device upon the transparent covering as indicated in Figure 9.

Any design or symbol for the purpose of identification or advertisement or other purpose may be conveniently set forth on the transparent covering C.

Although any desired flexible transparent material may be employed for this covering, such as mica, gelatine, or celluloid, the last named has been found very suitable and is preferred on account of its cheapness, durability, and ease of application.

The envelopes or wrappers are suitable for packing pins, needles, hooks and eyes, safety or blouse pins, buttons and other similar objects.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

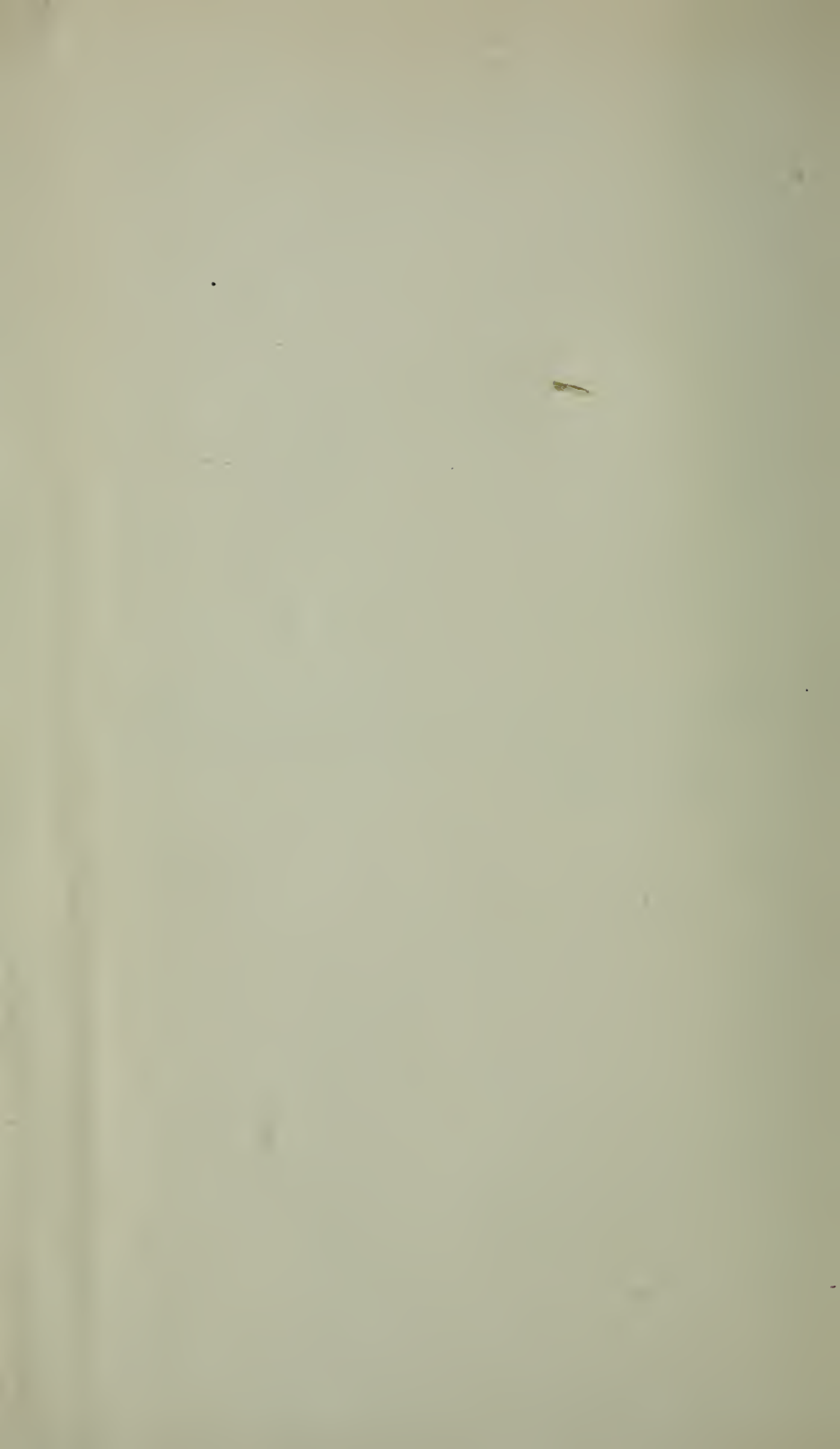
1. A windowed envelope or wrapper.
2. A package comprising the goods or contents and a windowed envelope or wrapper.
3. A windowed envelope or wrapper having one or more openings such as B closed by transparent material representing one or more letters trade marks or devices.
4. A windowed envelope or wrapper having one or more letters trade marks or devices delineated on the window.
5. A windowed envelope or wrapper having one or more openings such as B closed by transparent celluloid or gelatine.
6. The respective windowed envelopes or wrappers substantially as described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 9th day of May 1898.

ERICH AUGUST BOLDT,
Boult & Wade,
Agents for the Applicant.



[Complete Specification of Letters Patent No. 25,532,
of Arthur Smith and Albert Browne, Accepted
May 1, 1902.]





Date of Application, 13th Dec., 1901—Accepted

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATIO

Dated 13th at

A Combined Opaque and Transparent Tablet, P
Sign, for Advertising Purposes, and for Disp.

We ARTHUR SMITH, and ALBERT BROWNE, Lithogra
Street Maryhill, in the City of Glasgow, in the Cou
do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in
to be performed, to be particularly described and as
following statement;—

Our invention consists of printing, or applying on pap
means a black ink or colour, or inks and colours or
surface of the aforesaid paper to that surface on which th
notice is printed and displayed.

The printing or application of such black ink or co
is for the specific purpose of rendering opaque and de
mined parts of the said advertisement or public noti
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mined parts of the aforesaid advertisement, or public
exposed or left unprotected by the absence of the bla
and colours, which are not printed or applied on th
predetermined transparent parts of the reverse or nega
said paper, to that surface on which the advertisement o
and displayed.

We apply spirit varnish of ordinary commercial ma
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on which is printed or displayed advertising matter,
determined parts we purposely leave bare or unprotecte
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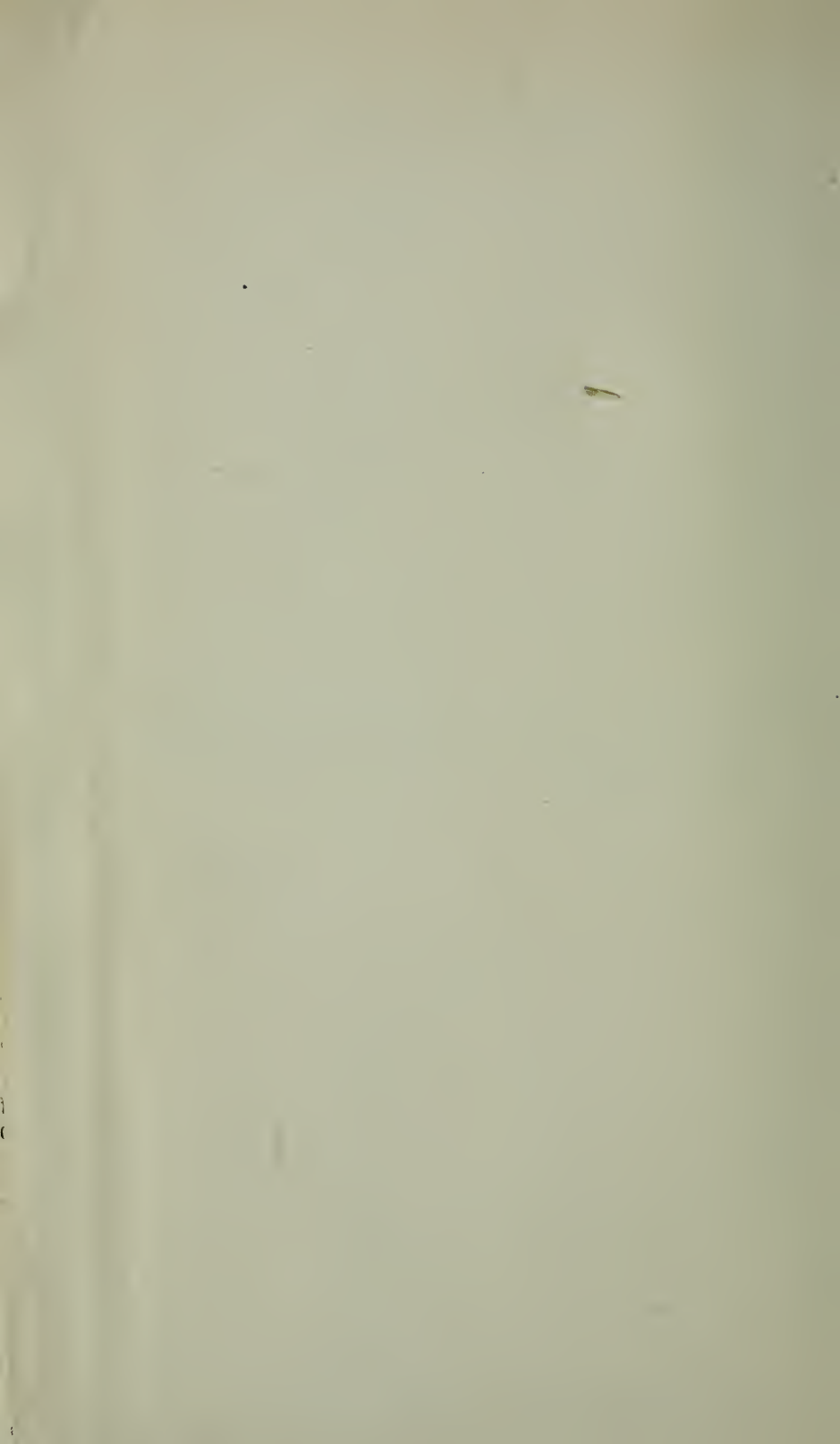
The application of spirit varnish is for the specific pu
parent only such parts of the advertising matter as
show and become brilliant when the said paper on whic
advertising matter is placed before artificial light

Having now particularly described and ascertained
invention and in what manner the same is to be per
what we claim is.

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Lithographers
Maryhill
Glasgow





Date of Application, 13th Dec., 1901—Accepted, 1st May, 1902

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

A Combined Opaque and Transparent Tablet, Poster, Label, Ticket or Sign, for Advertising Purposes, and for Displaying Public Notices.

We ARTHUR SMITH, and ALBERT BROWNE, Lithographers both of 38 Vernon Street Maryhill, in the City of Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, Scotland, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

Our invention consists of printing, or applying on paper by, hand, or mechanical means a black ink or colour, or inks and colours on the reverse or negative surface of the aforesaid paper to that surface on which the advertisement or public notice is printed and displayed.

The printing or application of such black ink or colour, or inks and colours is for the specific purpose of rendering opaque and dense certain and predetermined parts of the said advertisement or public notice when the said advertisement or public notice is placed before artificial light and also to enable us by means of spirit varnish to make transparent other certain and predetermined parts of the aforesaid advertisement, or public notice, which parts are exposed or left unprotected by the absence of the black ink, or colour or inks and colours, which are not printed or applied on the aforesaid certain and predetermined transparent parts of the reverse or negative surface of the aforesaid paper, to that surface on which the advertisement or public notice is printed and displayed.

We apply spirit varnish of ordinary commercial manufacture to certain and predetermined parts on the reverse or negative surface of paper to that surface on which is printed or displayed advertising matter, which certain and predetermined parts we purposely leave bare or unprotected by reason of not printing or applying black ink or colour or inks and colours on the said parts.

The application of spirit varnish is for the specific purpose of rendering transparent only such parts of the advertising matter as we desire and intend to show and become brilliant when the said paper on which is printed or displayed advertising matter is placed before artificial light

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is.

1 A tablet, poster, ticket, label, or sign for advertising purposes and for displaying public notices prepared by printing or applying black ink or colour, or inks or colours on the reverse or negative surface of paper to that surface on which is printed or displayed any advertising matter for the purpose and in the manner herein before described.

2 The application of black ink or colour, or inks and colours on the reverse or negative surface of paper to that surface on which is printed or displayed any advertising matter for the purpose and in the manner herein before described.

3 The application of spirit varnish on the reverse or negative surface of paper to that surface on which is printed or displayed any advertising matter, such paper being prepared by the application of black ink or colour or inks or colours for the purpose and in the manner herein before described.

Transparent Tablet, Poster, Label, Ticket or Sign for Advertising Purposes, &c.

4 The combined application and use of black ink or colour, or inks or colours and spirit varnish on the reverse or negative surface of paper to that surface of paper on which is printed or displayed any advertising matter for the several purposes and in the manner herein before described.

Dated this 13th day of December 1901.

ARTHUR SMITH.
ALBERT BROWNE

[Drawings and Specification of Letters Patent No.
701,839, Patented June 10, 1902, Issued to
Americus F. Callahan.]

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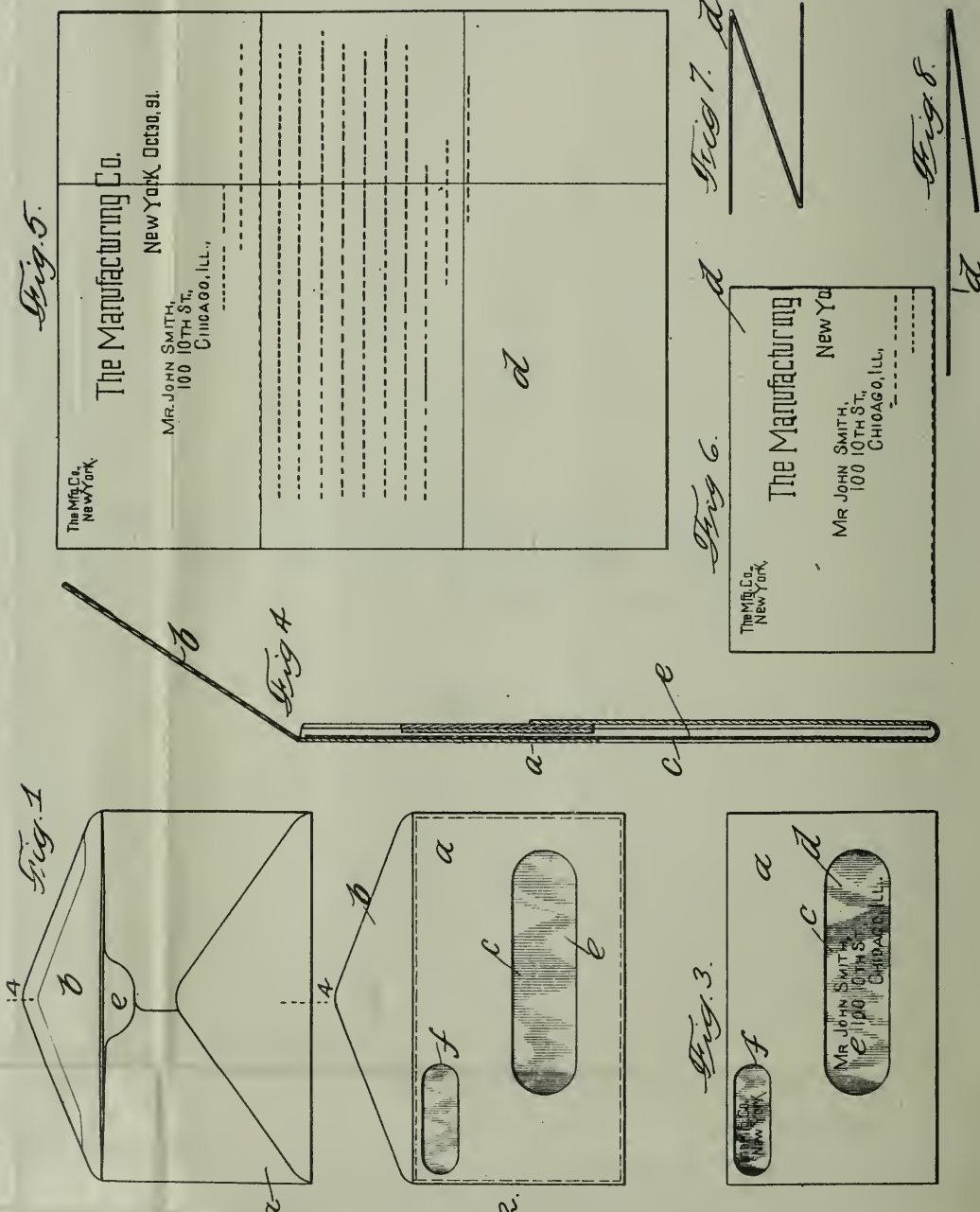
No. 701,839.

Patented June 10, 1902.

A. F. CALLAHAN.
ENVELOP.

(Application filed Dec. 9, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:
Sydney A. Williams
May W. Lavel
 BY

Fig. 2.
 Charles A. Brown
 Inventor:
 Americus F. Callahan.
 Cragg & Bellfield
 Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMERICUS F. CALLAHAN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ENVELOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 701,839, dated June 10, 1902.

Application filed December 9, 1901. Serial No. 85,117. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMERICUS F. CALLAHAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Envelops, (Case No. 1,) of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to envelops, and has for its object the provision of means whereby labor and expense in addressing envelops and placing other insignia thereupon may be avoided.

I have devised an improved envelop or inclosing device which is adapted to act in its primary capacity of securely inclosing and sealing the contents of the envelop and in the added capacity of revealing so much of the inclosure as may enable the observer to ascertain the destination of the same.

Generally speaking, my invention comprises a composite envelop made up in greater part of material that is preferably so thick or opaque as to prevent an inspection of the envelop's contents and completed by transparent material so located as to reveal inscriptions upon the inclosure. To this end the obverse side of the envelop is provided with a section of transparent material—as, for example, very thin rice-paper—through which the sending address upon the inclosure may be readily observed, the address being so placed upon the inclosure as to register with this transparent section of the envelop. The corner portion of the obverse side of the envelop where the return address and the like usually appear may also be formed of thin transparent material, so that the return address may be printed upon the letter-head and show through the envelop to thus take the place of the return address usually printed upon the outside of the envelop. By the term "sending address" I mean the address to which the envelop, with its inclosure, is to be delivered. By the term "return address" I mean the address of the sender that has usually been printed heretofore on the corner of the envelop. The balance of the obverse side of the envelop is preferably made of the

same substance as the reverse or back side of the envelop, so that none of the inclosure may be observed except that which appears at the transparent sections. Thus am I enabled to produce an envelop which serves in its primary capacity of securely containing an inclosure and concealing those parts of the inclosure that it is not desirable to have accessible to the general public, while at the same time the inclosure may be so disposed as to reveal to the eye of, for example, the postal officials the address that may be properly located upon the inclosure to appear through the transparent address-section. In other words, the address occurring upon the letter, telegram, or other communication is the identical inscription that is presented through the transparent section in the envelop. In another aspect of my invention, therefore, it may be considered as comprising in its preferred embodiment the combination, with an inclosure bearing a communication having a sending address upon the same side of the paper where the communication appears, of an envelop provided with a transparent sending-address section, the sending address upon the communication and the sending-address transparent section of the envelop being both so relatively placed and proportioned that the sending address only will appear through the sending-address section of the envelop, while the communication proper will be concealed by the more opaque portion of the envelop. It will be seen that by means of my invention the grade of material of the envelop is not of importance as far as utility is concerned. Paper which is not adapted for penmanship or inscription of other kinds may be used for envelops, as the addresses do not have to be inscribed on the paper thereof. Very thin colored paper, as Manila paper, might thus be advantageously used for the comparatively opaque portions of my envelop, as the color will prevent inspection of the envelop's contents. Very cheap Manila paper, in fact, is of special utility in the practice of my invention. Other colored papers than Manila may be employed, or even black paper may be employed for the envelops, black paper, in fact, presenting an advantage over papers of other colors in that a striking contrast may

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be provided between the address appearing through the envelop and the balance of the envelop.

5 The many advantages of envelops constructed in accordance with my invention will be very apparent. In addition to avoiding the great expense in addressing large quantities of envelops, as in large business houses, absolute accuracy is assured, as the sending address upon the inclosure and that appearing through the envelop obviously must be identical.

15 Many other advantages will present themselves to those acquainted with the invention—as, for example, correspondence that may accumulate late in the evening of a business day may be rapidly mailed, the time and labor of especially addressing envelops being dispensed with, the inclosures only having to be placed in the envelops in such a manner that the addresses will appear through the transparent sections. The device of my invention, of course, is not intended to be restricted to use in the mails. For example, a very wide application of the invention can be made with great advantage to the telegraph-service, where the greatest accuracy in correspondence between the address upon the telegram and that upon the envelop is essential. 25 As is well known, in large telegraph-offices a corps of envelop-addressers is employed for sending out telegrams, necessitating considerable delay in transmission. By forming the envelops in composite sections of opaque and transparent material the address upon the telegram may appear through the transparent section, while the balance of the telegram that should remain secret is thoroughly concealed.

40 I will explain my invention more fully by reference to the accompanying drawings, illustrating the preferred embodiment thereof, in which—

45 Figure 1 is a view of the reverse or back portion of the envelop. Fig. 2 is a view of the obverse side or front of the envelop. Fig. 3 indicates the envelop shown in Fig. 2 with an inclosure. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view on line 4 4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a view showing the inclosure unfolded, but with the folding-lines indicated. Fig. 6 is a view of the inclosure folded, ready for insertion within the envelop. Fig. 7 is an end view of the inclosure shown in Fig. 6, the folds being slightly separated more clearly to illustrate the same. Fig. 8 is a side or lengthwise view of the inclosure as it appears in Fig. 6, the folds being slightly separated more clearly to indicate their relation.

60 Like parts are indicated by similar characters of reference throughout the different figures.

65 The envelop *a* is formed of a material which is preferably largely opaque, being preferably provided with a flap *b*, formed integrally with the balance of the main envelop struc-

ture, which flap may be gummed where the inclosure is to be sealed. The main structure of the envelop may be provided with a slot, as indicated at *c*, which slot is located at the usual place where the sending address is to appear. The inclosure—as, for example, the letter-head *d*—is so addressed, folded, and inclosed as to have the sending address appear where the address-slot in the main structure of the envelop is located. In order to prevent the envelop from being torn at this slot and for the purpose of preventing impairment of the original functions of the envelop, the slot in the main body portion of the envelop is covered by a section *e* of transparent material, as rice-paper, which may be found upon the market. Other material obviously might be used in this same connection.

80 In order that the device of my invention may be adaptable to envelops constructed of different thicknesses of paper and in order that the transparent material may lie as close to the inclosure as possible to more clearly reveal the sending address beneath, this transparent substance is disposed upon the interior of the envelop, as illustrated in Figs 1 to 4. I do not wish to be limited, however, in all embodiments of the invention to this characteristic. Where the invention is also employed for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of printing return addresses and the like upon the exterior of the envelop, the envelop is also provided with a slot in the return-address corner or portion of the envelop, as indicated at *f*. The return address that is to appear through the envelop may be printed upon the upper left-hand corner of the inclosure, so that it may register with the transparent material appearing at the upper left-hand corner of the envelop, the two addresses appearing upon the inclosure being so relatively placed that they will both properly register with the transparent material located at *c* and *f*.

100 The envelop inclosure *d* contains a communication that is suitably and regularly addressed, the communication being in the form of a letter, telegram, &c. Fig. 5 of the drawings illustrates the body of the communication by short dotted lines. It will be observed from the drawings that the address upon the inclosure bearing the communication is so disposed with reference to the communication and that the sending-address slot is so disposed and proportioned with respect both to the sending address upon the communication and the body of the communication that nothing but the sending address appears through the transparent section of the envelop, the communication proper being concealed by the more opaque portions of the envelop.

130 Where two openings or slots are provided in the main body portion of the envelop, I preferably place a single sheet of transpar-

ent material within the envelop, pasting the same closely upon the back surface of the front envelop-section rather than provide separate sections of transparent material for each of these openings in the main body portion of the envelop. Where, however, but the one slot is provided in the main body portion of the envelop, the size of the transparent material may be correspondingly reduced.

While I have herein shown and particularly described the preferred embodiment of my invention, it is obvious that changes may be made without departing from the spirit thereof, and I do not, therefore, wish to be limited to the precise construction herein set forth; but,

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

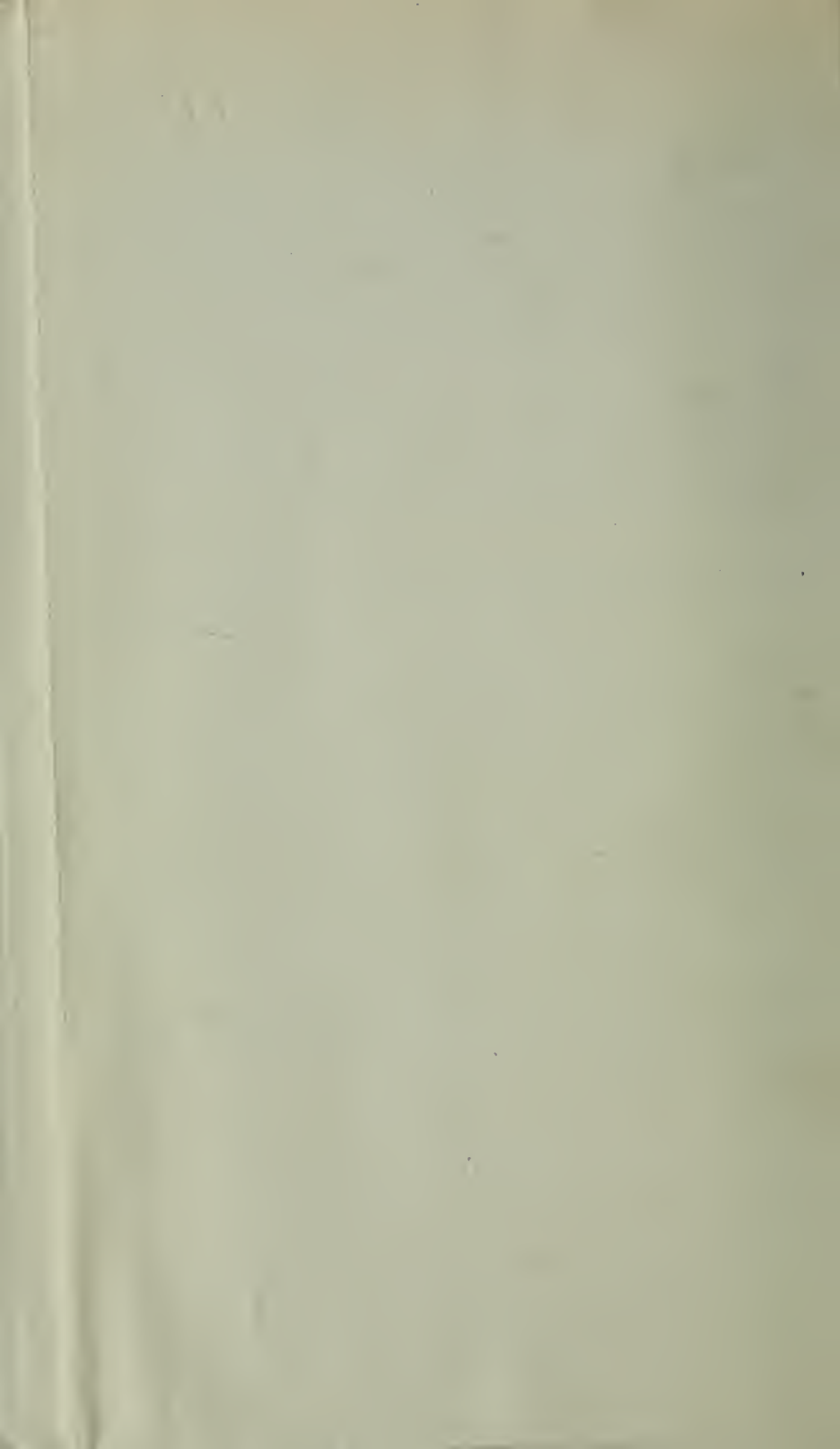
In combination with an envelop having a comparatively opaque face and a display-opening therein having transparent covering, of a folded communication sheet therein, said sheet being so folded with regard to the position of the sendee's name and address upon the same side of the sheet with the communication, that only said name and address appear through the display-opening whereby the sendee's name and address as a part of the communication serves also as the envelop address. 25 30

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name this 15th day of November, A. D. 1901.

AMERICUS F. CALLAHAN.

Witnesses:

HARVEY L. HANSON,
GEORGE L. CRAGG.



[Drawings and Specification of Letters Patent No.
14,478, of Max Meyer Cohn and John Charles
Shipp, Accepted July 28, 1904.]

N^o 14,478

A.D. 1904

Date of Application, 27th June, 1904—Accepted, 28th July, 1904

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in and relating to Envelopes.

We, MAX MEYER COHN, Accountant, of No. 416 Sansome St, and JOHN CHARLES SHIPP, Merchant, of No. 12 Main St, both in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, U.S.A., do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

Our invention relates to improvements in envelopes of the character in which the address instead of being written on the envelope itself is on a strip or sheet of paper within, and shows through, the envelope.

The object of our invention is to provide an envelope without any cuts or openings in it leaving raw edges to be caught and torn in the handling of the mail, but which will have a transparent space with a comparatively opaque background to allow the addressee's name and address which may be written upon a sheet inserted into the envelope, to appear through the envelope and serve as the envelope address, and at the same time will permit nothing else written on the enclosed sheet to be legible.

The invention consists of the arrangement of parts and the construction and combination of parts as hereinafter described and claimed, having reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

The figures show various forms of my invention.

In carrying out our invention we employ an unpunctured envelope blank of some suitable tough, flexible transparent material as wax-paper or a paper known to the trade as "parchmyn" and apply to one side of the blank by any suitable means some colored ink or pigment, or other suitable lining as will render writing or print illegible through the sheet, except that a suitable transparent space is left through which a name, or address, or other like matter may be plainly read.

A represents an envelope, formed from a blank of any pattern which has been printed to leave a rectangular transparent space 2 for the addressee's name and address to show through and possibly an uncoloured margin 3 on the flap of the envelope whereon the paste or sealing medium is applied. In forming the envelope the blank is preferably folded to bring the coloured lining surface inside.

The transparent space 2 may be of any desired shape such as oval, rectangular, diamond-shape or fancifully bordered and it may be located anywhere on the face of the envelope since there are no raw edges to be protected as where a punctured envelope is used.

Figures 2, 3, 4, show various possible modifications of the same idea.

If desired the blanks before folding may be imprinted to present a generally opaque field with designs or letters in transparency as shown at 4 in Figure 5, in addition to the address space 2.

An unpunctured envelope of this character affords all the advantages of quick mailing by requiring the addressee's name and address to be written only on the statement or communication to be enclosed, the writing or print being so disposed as to appear in the transparent portion: and it is moreover as unlikely

Cohn and Shipp's Improvements in and relating to Envelopes.

to be torn in the cancelling machines or otherwise injured in the handling of the mails as an ordinary plain envelope having the name and address written on its face.

We do not wish to be understood as limiting ourselves to coloured paper or paper to be coloured since there are other means for accomplishing the result here desired which is that of producing an imperforate envelope having a generally opaque surface and a limited transparent portion.

It is possible for a tinted transparent paper to be used which may be rendered generally opaque except for a limited transparent space for the addressee's name and address to show through; the finished envelope gives the effect of a transparent light-coloured area on an opaque darker-coloured background.

The sender's name and address which usually appears in one corner of ordinary envelopes, may be printed in small type in different coloured ink on top of the opaque background and when a sheet of paper is inserted into the envelope this name card will appear in strong relief through the envelope. By having all printing and colouring matter inside the envelope there is no danger of their being rubbed off or injured by moisture. Unless the envelope is actually unsealed, moisture cannot effect the legibility of the addressee's name and address.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is:—

(1) As a new article of manufacture, an envelope having an imperforate face portion generally opaque but provided with a limited transparent portion through which the addressee's name and address on an enclosure may be legible, substantially as described.

(2) As a new article of manufacture, an imperforate envelope having a generally opaque coloured surface and a limited transparent portion, substantially as described.

(3) As a new article of manufacture, an envelope having an imperforate face portion imprinted on its inner side to render it generally opaque but leaving a limited transparent area through which a name and address on an enclosure may show, substantially as described.

(4) As a new article of manufacture, an envelope blank of transparent material imprinted to leave only a comparatively limited transparent area through which writing or print is legible, substantially as described.

(5) As a new article of manufacture, an envelope formed from transparent material, the transparency of said material having been destroyed except for a limited area for a name and address contained on an enclosure to show through, substantially as described.

Dated this Twenty-seventh day of June, 1904.

For the Applicants,

GEDGE & FEENY,

Chartered Patent Agents,

60 Queen Victoria Street London, E.C.

Fig.1.

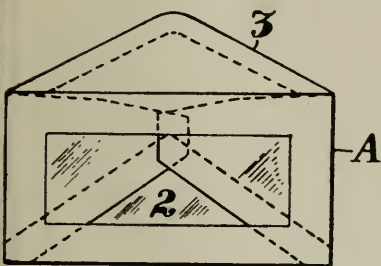


Fig.2.

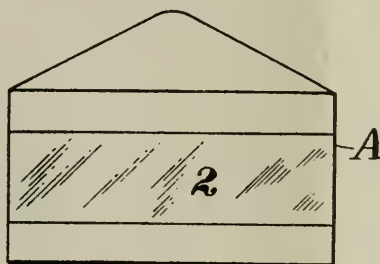


Fig.3.

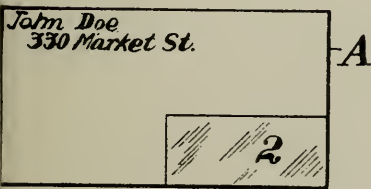


Fig.4.

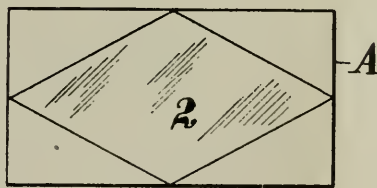
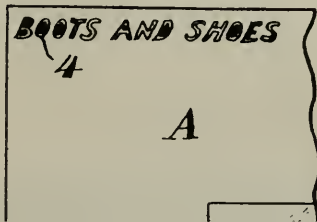


Fig.5.



This drawing is a representation of the original on a reduced scale.